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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914. SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 46.

WAR
A NOVEL
By JOHN LUTHER LONG
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CHAPTER XXIV—Continued.

"Oh, daddy, you don't know what you have saved me from. Why, daddy, if you had had to kill me—if I were lying here now dying—I would thank you! Yes, that would be better than anything I had planned! Yes! Daddy, daddy, God bless that bullet of yours! And, yes, yes, as I said before, good night, dearest of daddies, good night! Thank you—thank you so much for shooting me—There seemed no way out. Then you come with your gun—and, lo! it is all fixed as quickly as that shot of yours came after me. Yes, yes, good night—good night—"

Then I has an idea—got from Jon.

"Now listen. There's a way—a way to happiness for us all—a very nice way. It's all fixed. Jon has been sure that you were making your wedding things in your room and that you and Dave were going to spring a wedding on us. The way out of the whole matter is to do it, carry that whole idea out. As Dave's wife they've got to let you alone. Of course, he'll beat you sometimes like that night, ha, ha!"

Such a light as came into her face at that I never saw before.

"Daddy, oh, my darling daddy! Do you thing it can be done? Will Dave marry me?—with so many things to be explained?"

"Sight unseen!" says I, glad that she took it so well. "I'll see to that. I'll speak to Parr Kellermann as soon as you are well enough to get ready."

"I'll begin tonight," laughs Evelyn. "Make him marry me!"

"Not quite so fast as that," says I, serious now. "Before I make Dave marry you, you got to promise that you'll behave. You remember how savage he was when he said he'd beat you. Well, if you don't behave he'll do it. He'll break you just like he does horses!"

"Yes, yer," she laughs, and hugs me, "I know."

"Well, I hate to see Dave treat you like a horse."

"Don't the horses like him afterward?"

"You bet they do."

"So shall I, daddy darling."

"What, you mean that you ain't afraid to be broke like a horse by Dave?"

She shook her head.

"By goshens, I believe you're crazy to have him do it!"

She nods.

"Well," I says, "I expect the soldier is right that I am a little slow at the head. I'll never understand that."

"Not till you're a woman," says Evelyn. "Good night, daddy dear. And thank you for not saying it the other time. No. Wait. I have an idea."

"Hurry—before it gets away!" laughs I.

"We're both so innocent and trusting, not such villains as you and I, that, maybe Jon and Dave would believe that that is the cause of my illness—getting ready for my wedding. I was so crazy for it! You know that's an awful strain on a girl."

"I've never been a girl," says I. "But you are you going to make Dave believe in the craziness for the wedding? He asked you seventy-five times to fix a day, and you wouldn't."

"I couldn't, daddy dear. Don't you see that this was hanging over me? It has been like the sword of Damocles ever since Dave came. For it was then too late already. What I had to do today was inevitable then. Wasn't it awful?"

"Rather awful," says I, "but don't say dam'. It's not nice for ladies"—though, of course, I knew who Damocles was—I looked up. "The way to fix it to fix old Jon first, and then get him after Dave. Dave'll believe anything Jonthy tells him—if it's that the end of the world is coming tomorrow at seven minutes apast eight. And he'll believe anything that comes from you, if it turns white black. But don't forget that Dave's the fellow you're going to marry, not Jon, and if he don't know anything about it—"

She laughs in the old-fashioned, happy way.

"Oh, my dear, old, blind daddy! Why, what do you think has been going on right under your big old nose all the time?"

"Daddy, Dave asked me to marry him the first day and also the second and third day after he came home!"

"Gosh-a-mighty!" says I. "Now, you don't say, you don't really say so! That quick! Not a minute wasted! And what did you say?"

She laughs again, like she'd burst open.

"What did I say? Do you really have to be told that?"

"Yes," I says, "I want to know. I'm thick in my skull."

Then she turns solemn.

"Well, daddy, I said what every other woman on earth would have said, if he had asked them!"

"He didn't ask the others, I expect,' says I, "anyhow, not quite all of them. And I don't know what they said. But what did you say?—that's the conundrum that bothers me."

She pulls my ear down and whispers in it:

"Yes! And then, so that he couldn't misunderstand—it would have been frightful for him to misunderstand, like his dear old daddy, wouldn't it?"

"I expect so," nods I.

"Well, then, so that he might not misunderstand, I said it many times over, and every time I said it I—"

Gosh! She kisses me about fifty times!

"Now, is it all perfectly plain?" she asks.

"Well," I says, "I expect that means that you're engaged?"

"Oh, daddy! What did you do when that happened? Maybe you are a little thick—" She hammers my head.

"Me? I had to have it as plain as a big red barn. You can't fire things into me like out of a gun. I got to have time to think what it is first. Up and down, right and left, backward and forward, inside and out. I asked mother right out if she'd marry me. No kissing. And she said just as right out that she would. Then she

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

MILITARY OFFICIAL SAYS WAR WILL BE WON BY ALLIES IN 1917

London, Nov. 9.—I am enabled to cable you tonight the views of a high military authority regarding the probable duration of the war, wires the well-known correspondent, Frederick W. White, to the Chicago Tribune.

He divides the war into six periods. Two of them have passed, one is the present, and three are to come. The first period was the advance of the Germans through Belgium into France, and the second was the battle on the Marne river and the retreat of the Germans to the Aisne river.

The third period began with the fighting on the Aisne, which was continued until it developed into the present struggle in Belgium, the culmination of the German attempt to obtain possession of Calais and the other French seaports.

The fourth period will be the further retreat of the German army and a new battle on the Meuse river, the fifth will be another retreat by the forces of the kaiser and a battle on the Rhine river, and the sixth and final period, according to this strategist, will be the march of the allies on Berlin.

The strategist assumes that the battle in Belgium will not end before the first days of December. He assigns a period of five months to the battle of the Meuse, which will extend that struggle to until the end of April or the beginning of May, 1915.

According to the views of this strategist the campaign on the Rhine river should last almost twice as long, that is to say, until February of 1916, and the final march on Berlin and the negotiations for peace should bring the war to an end with the withdrawal of the allied armies of occupation in 1917, thus giving a total period of a little less than three years to the war.

It is presumed by the same high authority that the advance of the Russians will occupy a similar period and that only the steady and combined pressure of all of the allies can bring matters to a conclusion in the time suggested.

In reaching his estimate on the time needed, the strategist assumes that the German forces will withdraw steadily without any sudden collapses on either front.

THE OFFICER'S DAY FOR SALUTING PRIVATE

In a Paris tram car a wounded French soldier, on his way to a hospital, vainly endeavored to bring his bandaged right arm up for a salute to an officer. "Today, my friend," the officer said, "I salute," and he did.

THIS IS HOT FIGHTING AT CLOSE RANGE

Belgian soldiers behind iron and stone fence holding up the Germans at but 50 yards distance. The picture was taken while firing was in progress.

Foot and Mouth Disease Is Causing Great Alarm Throughout the Country

FOR the first time since 1865 the Chicago stock yards were closed last Saturday as an aid to wiping out the foot and mouth disease which is raging among the cattle of 13 states. The original intention was to keep the yards closed for a period of nine days, but later it was announced that three days might be the limit of suspended business.

Saturday the stock yards were deserted by all animals. The only sign of excitement coincident with the shutting down of the yards was a shotgun onslaught on the hundreds of thousands of pigeons ordered killed by the state and government authorities. They have been doomed as disease germ carriers.

Members of Chicago gun clubs were given "free leave" to shoot the pigeons wherever found. The booming of shotguns was heard in all portions of the yards throughout the day. Several thousand birds, which have had a luxurious home in the sheds and covered runways at the yards for years, were shot. The "gunmen," however, only made a slight impression on the large flocks. Dr. Bennett announced at night it would be necessary to set out poison to rid the yards completely of the pigeons.

The work of driving the rats from the yards was started. Poison fumes were sprayed into the holes and crevices in the brick pavements in those pens in which the work of cleaning and disinfecting had been completed.

The spread of the foot and mouth disease at the yards has been checked, according to Dr. O. E. Bennett, in charge of the government bureau of animal industry. No new cases of the disease have been discovered in the yards proper for 24 hours. Five more cases of infection were discovered among the dairy show cattle. The authorities say there is no danger of the disease germs getting out of the barns in which the dairy cattle are quartered.

PRIZE HERD TO AID WAR ON THE DISEASE

The 738 prize cattle exhibited at the National Dairy Show, valued at $3,500,000—the pick of the herds of the country—will be offered to the government as a sacrifice to science in an effort to prevent future epidemics of hoof and mouth disease.

Under the plan, each prize animal, as soon as its infection is definitely established, will be turned over to scientists of the isolation hospital at the stockyards.

These experts will experiment with a view of saving the animal's life and giving to science a better knowledge of the disease.

This action, replacing the slaughter of each diseased animal, not only would preserve the pick of America's herds, but would be of value in formulating plans to check the disease.

The plan is said to have the official sanction of Washington. It will supersede threatened proceedings for injunctions to prevent the killing of the animals. Thirty-four are already known to have contracted the disease and new cases are being developed daily in the big quarantine barn where they are housed.

Mrs. Nellie Fabyan, wife of Colonel George Fabyan, owner of River Bank Villa at Geneva, Ill., has been notified that her $30,000 cow, Gray Portia, which was exhibited at the dairy show, had contracted the foot and mouth disease and would be shot. Three others of Mrs. Fabyan's prize herd are also under quarantine. Among other prize cattle in quarantine at the yards are:

Deante XVI., champion Guernsey, value $40,000; owner W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Iowa.

Johan Concordia, champion Holstein bull, value $25,000; owner J. E. Connell, Fayette, Ohio.

Ardence, brown Swiss champion cow, value $20,000; owner J. P. Allyn, Delavan, Wis.

Langwater Advocate, champion Guernsey bull, value $20,000; owner F. Lathrop Ames, North Easton, Mass.

Bargenock Gay Cavalier, champion Ayrshire bull, value $20,000, owner Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis.

Vice President Marshall visited Chicago Saturday and conferred with government officials in regard to the situation. He said congress undoubtedly would make any appropriation necessary to stamp out the disease, and added that, in view of international conditions, no more important work than the suppression of the plague could be undertaken.

"We must save the cattle and any means toward that end is commendable," he said. "I am opposed to paternalism in government, but sometimes my theories are routed. This is one of the conditions which bring about an utter rout."

Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture has organized and sent out a special force of investigators to trace every shipment of cattle from sections of the country infected with hoof and mouth disease during the last 60 days.

Every head of cattle that passed through the Chicago yards in that time is to be traced to its destination to see whether it has carried the infection. Every car carrying the cattle is to be located, and the railroad owning or using it forced to subject it to thorough fumigation.

The department has more than 150 special investigators at this work, and it is hoped within a few days to get in touch with every locality into which the infection has been carried.

WORST EPIDEMIC KNOWN IN HISTORY OF COUNTRY

The department of agriculture estimates the livestock epidemic as the worst outbreak of foot and mouth disease ever known in the United States.

An emergency appropriation by Congress may be required to finance the campaign against the plague. Officials at Washington estimate it will be a week before they could forecast the extent to which the supply would be affected. They are inclined to believe, however, that the shrinkage would not be large, despite the inconvenience to which stockgrowers and packers will be subjected until the disease is under control.

Every possible effort will be made to remove the handicaps upon the movement of livestock. There is no embargo against the shipment of dressed meat.

The discovery of the 600 infected cattle in the Chicago yards is regarded as the most serious development in the situation. Some of the disastrous effects of the outbreak there are believed to have been avoided by the embargo imposed last Saturday against the shipment of live cattle from the Chicago yards to other states.

The outbreak in New York state occurred among a half-dozen herds in the Buffalo stockyards. The disease was brought there, it was believed, by a shipment of nine cars of cattle from Niles ,Mich. One herd was also found infected at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

In Maryland the diseased cattle were discovered at Hagerstown. Inspectors of the department traced the cattle from Chicago. The same shipment left some diseased cattle at Greencastle, Pa., another affected district.

In addition to the Greencastle area in Pennsylvania one exists in Pittsburg and several in the southeastern part of the state. These include herds near Lancaster, York, Lititz, Herrville, Royersburg, Collegeville and West Chester.

Even should the epidemic not leap beyond the bounds already marked for it, some three months will pass before most of the quarantine now imposed will be lifted, according to the department of agriculture officials. The falling of snow or severe frosts would be of great aid in stamping out the disease, as it does not spread in low temperatures.

Governor Samuel M. Ralston of Indiana last Thursday issued a proclamation forbidding the importation of cattle, sheep or swine into that state from Michigan, Illinois, Ohio or Pennsylvania. The importation of hay, straw or fodder is also prohibited.

An examination of 9,000 cattle in the National Stock Yards at East St. Louis failed to disclose a single case of the disease.

The packing houses and yards at Toledo have been closed and eight government inspectors detailed to enforce the quarantine against moving any cattle from farm to farm or along public highways. Two herds, one of 96 animals on the Caples farm, and another of 27 animals on the Taylor farm, all blooded stock, were ordered quarantined and killed.

How to Prevent Foot and Mouth Disease

Segregate cattle from infected herds.

Keep cattle, sheep, hogs and horses from ranging on land or highways traversed by infected cattle.

Spray creosote and bichloride of lime on infected areas.

Slay infected animals and bury them in quick lime.

Do not allow persons from farms where disease exists to visit your farm. The germs may be carried 20 miles on the sole of the shoe.

Kill all rats in infected areas.

Quarantine all cattle which have come in contact with infected cattle and bind hoofs with bandages soaked in bichloride of lime. The disease will run through a whole herd.

MAP OF BATTLE LINE IN POLAND WHERE RUSSIANS ARE FIGHTING THE GERMANS

Hatred of English Inspires Germans

THE following extracts from a letter written recently to relatives in this country by a German called to the artillery and awaiting notice when and where to report for duty, shows how highly educated Germans view the European political situation and the present conflict between nations. The writer is a graduate of the university at Heidelberg, and an instructor in the higher schools of his native state, one of the many that collectively constitute the German empire. He writes, in part:

"France is being fought on its own soil. We regard it as our strongest military opponent. Our troops entered upon the western campaign with a force and impetus hitherto unknown in the world's history. The misguided Belgian people may thank their king and he may discount his royal imbecility at the Bank of England. The French, Belgians and English have been to date defeated along the entire line. You can hardly imagine with what grim satisfaction our 'gray boys' pounce upon the paid sons of Albion. Possibly the noble Kitchener may assume command of the allied forces. If so, he will gather experiences different from those he gained in India, South Africa and Egypt; he will learn what it means to wage war upon a nation of 70,000,000 people, all of whom, from poorest day laborer up to imperial chancellor and kaiser, are moved by one inspiration, to conquer or to perish. When the Germans are united, nothing can withstand them. Rarely has it been given a generation of Germans to experience such epoch-making days as the present. The most unlettered man in the rural districts, the most driven factory worker in the great cities, all felt in their innermost hearts, and with most righteous indignation, that Germany was to be destroyed.

"Our kaiser went to the extreme to maintain an honorable and sincerely meant peace. But it was not to be. In the latter days of July, when it was evident that a tremendous agitation had swept over the entire people, and there was no imperial call to arms—no command from the emperor, whose quick and decisive action often had provoked remonstrance—all came to think that the kaiser stood in need of urging to proceed. And only the consciousness of the whole nation that our international politics stand clean and spotless, in strong relief against the dark background of English and Russian lies, affords explanation for the unexampled unanimity and determination of the German people, a nation of individualists.

"Our whole anger, our most intensified hatred, is directed against the English. They, and they only, bear the responsibility for this horrible slaughter of men which now dyes the European 'world of culture' a deep blood-red. And tell your fellow-Americans that the German nation does not yet hunger; that we have more soldiers than we can clothe and equip; tell them that we have rejected tens of thousands of volunteers, because there were all too many soldiers.

"The war may continue longer than we first anticipated. It must end victoriously for Germany, or with an honorable defeat. Germany knows only one foe: England. That country alone is the object of our hatred. To its spirit of commercialism and its unmanly envy we stand indebted for this strife. How unspeakably degraded is England's policy! It hisses the Russian bear upon our backs, and the Galic cock at our throats. But we are combing the bear's fur and the cock we will slay and prepare for a feast."

OVER HUNDRED WARSHIPS TOLL OF EUROPEAN WAR

One hundred and sixteen warships of all kinds have been destroyed, damaged or otherwise been put out of action since the war began, according to official admissions of the various countries, supplemented by reports from unofficial sources.

Some of the unofficial statements have not been confirmed by the interested governments, particularly in the cases of Germany and Austria. The total official and unofficial losses are:

Country.	Warships.
Germany	46
England	24
Austria	23
Russia	16
Japan	3
France	2
Turkey	2
Total	116

The individual losses of the principal sufferers are:

Ship.	Ger.	Aus.	Eng.	Rus.
Battleships	..	3	1	1
Cruisers	10	4	13	3
Con. cruisers.	3	..	2	..
Torpedo boats	20	11	1	..
Gunboats	6	..	2	1
Submarines	3	1	3	..
Monitors	..	1	..	..
Mine layers.	..	2	2	9
Surveying ships	2	..	..	..
Training ships	..	..	1	..
Unnamed ships	3	..	..	2

The smaller losses are:

Ships.	Jap.	Franc.	Turk.
Cruisers	1	..	..
Gunboats	..	1	1
Armored steamers	..	..	1

CAUGHT BULLET IN THE AIR

Wonderful Tale of French Aviator Comes From Front.

A French aviator reports having brought down from the skies a German rifle bullet, which he succeeded in catching in his hand. The story goes that, as he was flying at a height of about 7,000 feet, he suddenly became aware of a small black object close to his head.

He thought it was an insect of some kind, and was sufficient of an entomologist to realize that a flying insect at such a height was a curiosity. So he stretched out his hand, and grasped what, to his amazement, proved to be a bullet.

He explained afterward that it was evidently a rifle bullet that had been fired almost vertically and had reached utmost elevation. He arrived in his aeroplane just at the moment when the bullet slowly turned over and was about to fall again.

WAR IN BRIEF

THE public is given a picture in personal contrasts with the close of another week of the great war. There comes the report that the kaiser himself is close to the front in Flanders, making efforts to inspire his troops to gain Calais. He has been seen, pale, rigid and stern, but aggressive as ever, a statue in a gray coat, endeavoring to stimulate with his presence the bravery of his men; now and then passing out iron crosses with his own hands in recognition of deeds of valor. He does not smile.

Opposed to the stern, aggressive kaiser and his great war machine is another figure, temporarily defeated, his country devastated and his people homeless. Yet in the face of defeat he looms large in the public mind. This is King Albert, ennobled by suffering, the loved idol of the common soldier and destined to come out of the mighty conflict a popular world hero. This ruler has ceased to be a king, and is a man with his men. He fights with them in the trenches, suffers with them in defeat and rejoices with them in success. Emperor William drives—King Albert leads.

What will Japan do next? Pending decisive developments on any of the European fields of battle, the fall of Tsing-Tau held first place in the attention of military men. The central fort fell before the attack of the Japanese, whose bravery, says Tokio, rivaled that displayed in the historic charges on Port Arthur.

It is suggested that Japan will inaugurate an offensive naval campaign on the Pacific, employing the fleet released from the bombardment of Tsing-Tau in an attempt to rundown the German warships which wrought such havoc to British shipping interests and defeated the British fleet off Chile.

The German attempt to reach the Straits of Dover appears to have relaxed. Along the Yser, from the North sea coast to Dixmude, the situation at the end of the week was reported "relatively quiet." South of Ypres, on the line extending down over the French border to Arras, the Germans are preparing another furious onslaught.

Notwithstanding Russian claims to an overwhelming success in the east, there is nothing to show that the German and Austrian forces have met great disaster Although they were compelled to retreat they apparently were able to fall back upon strongly fortified positions, selected in advance. Russia, in an official statement, makes the claim that the resistance of the enemy has been broken, after fighting of several weeks along a front of 350 miles.

Russia is prosecuting vigorously the war against Tourkey. Petrograd advices are that the Russian forces have entered Armenia by two routes and that several Turkish regiments have been captured. The Turkish fleet has been active in the Black, sea, having bombarded the fortified Russian seaport of Batum. Turkish officials at Smyrna are said to have made many seizures of vessels of hostile countries, and the Russian general staff in Caucasia reports that the Turkish force which attempted an offensive movement has been driven back with heavy loss.

A holy war now menaces Asia wherever Mussulman and Christian come in contact. The Shiek-ul-Islam, the chief ecclesiastical dignitary of Mohammedanism in Turkey, has issued a decree saying that in the fighting with the allies the duty of every follower is to his faith.

The battle in Belgium has resulted in no decisive advantages for either side. The fiercest encounters center about a sharp bend in the German line, forming a triangle with the northern base at Dixmude, the southern at Ypres, and the apex at Roulers. Reports from British and French sources make the claim that the German attack is weakening. German advices, however, offer no basis for such a conclusion. Apparently the Germans are bringing in heavy reinforcements, in the determination of increasing instead of diminishing the fury of their attack.

"DON'T COUNT THE ENEMY—BEAT HIM"

Two generals recently reported to their commander, General Radke Dimitrieff, who is leading the Russian army investing Przemsyl, that they were unable to hold out owing to the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. General Dimitrieff replied: "Don't count the enemy. Beat him."

Abe Martin

In Lafe Bud's petition fer divorce he charges alderburry pies an' general brutality.

You'd think some folks intended t' live forever by th' way they kick on th' cost.

Tarzan of the Apes
by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS (NORMAN BEAN)
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CHAPTER XXIV—Continued.

"Where is the treasure?" he cried to Clayton, while yet a hundred feet separated them.

Clayton shook his head.

"Gone," he said, as he neared the professor.

"Gone! It cannot be. Who could have taken it?" cried Professor Porter.

"Heaven only knows, professor," replied Clayton. "We might have thought the fellow who guided us was lying about the location, but his surprise and consternation on finding no chest beneath the body of Snipes were too real to be feigned.

"And then our spades showed us that something had been buried beneath the corpse, for a hole had been there and it had been filled with loose earth."

"But who could have taken it?" repeated Professor Porter.

"Suspicion might naturally fall on the men of the cruiser," said Lieutenant Charpentier, "but for the fact that Sub-lieutenant Janviers here assures me that no men have had shore leave—that none has been on shore since we anchored here except under command of an officer.

"I do not know that you would suspect our men, but I am glad that there is now no chance for suspicion to fall on them," he concluded.

"It would never have occurred to me to suspect the men to whom we owe so much," replied Professor Porter. "I would as soon suspect my dear Clayton here, or Mr. Philander.

The Frenchmen smiled, both officers and sailors. It was plain to see that a burden had been lifted from their minds.

"The treasure has been gone some time," continued Clayton. "In fact the body fell apart as we lifted it, which indicates that whoever removed the treasure did so while the corpse was still fresh, for it was intact when we first uncovered it."

"There must have been several in the party," said Jane Porter, who had joined them. "You remember that it took four men to carry it."

"By jove!" cried Clayton. "That's right. It must have been done by a party of blacks. Probably one of them saw the men bury the chest and then returned immediately after with a party of his friends, and carried it off."

"Speculation is futile," said Professor Porter sadly. "The chest is gone. We shall never see it more, nor the treasure that was in it."

Only Jane Porter knew what the loss meant to her father, and none there knew what it meant to her.

Six days later Captain Dufranne announced that they would sail early on the morrow.

Jane Porter would have begged for a further reprieve, had it not been that she, too, had begun to believe that her forest lover would return no more.

In spite of herself she began to entertain doubts and fears. The reasonableness of the arguments of these disinterested French officers commenced to convince her against her will.

That he was a cannibal she would not believe but that he was an adopted member of some savage tribe at length seemed possible to her.

She would not admit that he could be dead. It was impossible to believe that that perfect body, so filled with triumphant life, could ever cease to harbor the vital spark—as soon believe that immortality were dust.

As Jane Porter permitted herself to harbor these thoughts, others equally unwelcome forced themselves upon her.

If he belonged to some savage tribe he had a savage wife—a dozen of them perhaps—and wild, half-caste children. The girl shuddered, and when they told her that the cruiser would sail on the morrow she was almost glad.

It was she, though, who suggested that arms, ammunition, supplies and comforts be left behind in the cabin, ostensibly for that intangible personality who had signed himself Tarzan of the apes, and for D'Arnot, should he still be living, but really, she hoped, for her forest god—even though his feet should prove of clay.

And at the last minute she left a message for him, to be transmitted by Tarzan of the apes.

Jane Porter was the last to leave the cabin, returning on some trivial pretext, after the others had started for the boat.

She kneeled down beside the bed in which she had spent so many nights, and offered up a prayer for the safety of her primeval man, and crushing his locket to her lips, she murmured: "I love you, and, because I love you, I believe in you. But if I did not believe, still should I love. May heaven have pity on my soul that I should acknowledge it. Had you come back for me, and there had been no other way, I would have gone into the jungle with you—forever."

CHAPTER XXV.

The Outpost of the World.

With the report of his gun D'Arnot saw the door fly open and the figure of a man pitch headlong within onto the cabin floor.

The Frenchman in his panic raised his gun to fire again into the prostrate form, but suddenly in the half dusk of the open door he saw that the man was white, and in another instant realized that he had shot his friend and protector, Tarzan of the apes.

With a cry of anguish D'Arnot sprang to the ape-man's side, and kneeling, lifted the black head in his arms, calling D'Arnot's name aloud.

There was no response, and then D'Arnot placed his ear above the

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

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Tarzan of the Apes

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

man's heart. To his joy he heard its steady beating beneath.

Carefully he lifted Tarzan to the cot, and then, after closing and bolting the door, he lighted one of the lamps and examined the wound.

The bullet had struck a glancing blow upon the skull, there was an ugly flesh wound, but no signs of a fracture of the skull beneath.

D'Arnot breathed a sigh of relief, and went about bathing the blood from Tarzans' face.

Soon the cool water revived him, and presently he opened his eyes to look in questioning surprise at D'Arnot.

The latter had bound the wound with pieces of cloth, and as he saw that Tarzan had regained consciousness he rose and, going to the table, wrote a message, which he handed to the ape-man, explaining the terrible mistake he had made, and how thankful he was that the wound was not more serious.

Tarzan, after reading the message, sat on the edge of the couch and laughed.

"It is nothing," he said in French, and then, his vocabulary failing him, he wrote:

"You should have seen what Bolgani did to me, and Kerchak, and Terkoz, before I killed them—then you would laugh at a little scratch."

D'Arnot handed Tarzan the two messages that had been left for him.

Tarzan read the first one through with a look of sorrow on his face. The second one he turned over and over, searching for an opening—he had never seen a sealed envelope before. At length he handed it to D'Arnot.

The Frenchman had been watching him, and knew that Tarzan was puzzled over the envelope. How strange it seemed that to a full-grown man an envelope was a mystery. D'Arnot opened it and handed the letter back to Tarzan.

Sitting on a camp stool, the ape-man spread the written sheet before him and read:

"To Tarzan of the Apes:

"Before I leave let me add my thanks to those of Mr. Clayton for the kindness you have shown in permitting us the use of your cabin.

"That you never came back to make friends with us has been a great regret to us. We should have liked so much to have seen and thanked our host.

"There is another I should like to thank also, but he did not come back, though I cannot believe that he is dead.

"I do not know his name. He is the great white giant who wore the diamond locket upon his breast.

"If you know him and can speak his language, carry my thanks to him, and tell him that I waited seven days for him to return.

"Tell him also that in my home in America, in the city of Baltimore, there will always be a welcome for him if he cares to come.

"I found a note you wrote me lying among the leaves beneath a tree near the cabin. I do not know how you learned to love me, who have never spoken to me, and I am very sorry if it is true, for I have already given my heart to another.

"But I know that I am always your friend. JANE PORTER."

Tarzan sat with gaze upon the floor for nearly an hour. It was evident to him from the notes that they did not know that he and Tarzan of the apes were one and the same.

"I have given my heart to another," he repeated over and over again to himself.

Then she did not love him! How could she have pretended love and raised him to such a pinnacle of hope, only to cast him down to such utter depths of despair!

Maybe her kisses were only signs of friendship. How did he know, who knew nothing of the customs of human beings?

Suddenly he rose, and, bidding DArnot good-night, as he had learned to do, threw himself upon the couch of ferns that had been Jane Porter's.

D'Arnot extinguished the lamp, and lay down upon the cot.

For a week they did little but rest; meanwhile DArnot coached Tarzan in French. At the end of that time the two men could converse quite easily.

One night, as they were sitting within the cabin before retiring, Tarzan turned to D'Arnot.

"Where is America?" he said.

D'Arnot pointed toward the northwest.

"Many thousands of miles across the ocean," he replied. "Why?"

"I am going there."

D'Arnot shook his head.

"It is impossible, my friend," he said.

Tarzan rose and, going to one of the cupboards, returned with a well-thumbed geography.

Turning to a map of the world, he said:

"I have never quite understood all this; explain it to me, please."

When D'Arnot had done so, showing him that the blue represented all the water on the earth, and the bits of other colors the continents and islands, Tarzan asked him to point out the spot where they now were.

D'Arnot did so.

"Now point out America," said Tarzan.

And as D'Arnot placed his finger upon North America, Tarzan smiled and placed his palm upon the page, spanning the great ocean that lay between the two continents.

"You see, it is not so very far," he said. "Scarce the width of my hand."

D'Arnot laughed. Hoy could he make the man understand?

Then he took a pencil and made a tiny point upon the shore of Africa.

"This little mark," he said, "is many times larger upon this map than your cabin is upon the earth. Do you see now how very far it is?"

Tarzan thought for a long time.

"Do any white men live in Africa?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Where are the nearest?"

D'Arnot pointed out a spot on the shore just north of them.

"So close?" asked Tarzan, in surprise.

"Yes," said D'Arnot. "But it is not close."

"Have they big boats to cross the ocean?"

"Yes."

"We shall go there tomorrow," announced Tarzan.

Again D'Arnot smiled and shook his head.

"It is too far.. We should die long before we reached them."

"Do you wish to stay here then forever?" asked Tarzan.

"No," said D'Arnot.

"Then we shall start tomorrow. I do not like it here longer. I should rather die than remain here."

"Well," answered D'Arnot, with a shrug, "I do not know, my friend, but that I also would rather die than remain here today and today.

main here. If you go, I shall go with you.".

"It is settled then," said Tarzan. "I shall start for America tomorrow."

"How will you get to America without money." asked D'Arnot.

"What is money?" inquired Tarzan

It took a long time to make him understand.

"How do men get money?" he asked at last.

"They work for it."

"Very well. I will work for it."

"No, my friend," returned D'Arnot, "you need not worry about money, nor need you work for it. I have enough for two—enough for 20. Much more than is good for one man, and you shall have all you need if ever we reach civilization."

So on the following day they started north along the shore. Each man carried a carbine and ammunition, beside bedding and some food and cooking utensils.

The latter seemed to Tarzan a most useless encumbrance, so he threw his away.

"But you must learn to eat cooked food, my friend," remonstrated D'Arnot. "No civilized men eat raw flesh."

"There will be time enough when I reach civilization," said Tarzan. "I do not like the things, and they only spoil the taste of good meat."

For days they traveled north, sometimes finding food in plenty, and again going hungry for days.

They saw no signs of natives, nor were they molested by wild beasts. Their journey was a miracle of ease.

Tarzan asked questions and learned rapidly. D'Arnot taught him many of the refinements of civilization—even to the use of knife and fork; but sometimes Tarzan would drop them in disgust and grasp his food in his strong brown hands, tearing it with his molars like a wild beast.

Then D'Arnot would expostulate with him, saying:

"You must not eat like a brute, Tarzan, while I am trying to make a gentleman of you. Mon Dieu! Gentlemen do not thus—it is terrible."

Tarzan would grin sheepishly, and pick up his knife and fork again, but at heart he hated them.

On the journey he told D'Arnot about the great chest he had seen the sailors bury, and how he had dug it up and carried it to the gathering place of the apes and buried it here.

To Be Continued.

APPLE CRATES AND BOXES

It is much better to store apples in small crates or boxes that hold about one bushel than in large bins or barrels. In the latter considerable difficulty is experienced in the beginning of rot. Rot spreads very rapidly in a bin or a barrel and the apples cannot be sorted readily when rot does appear. Small crates and boxes are easy to handle and can be arranged to make use of almost all storage space. Crates are better than boxes, because the former allow for better ventilation than do the boxes.

DURABILITY OF POST TIMBERS

The time has now come when we must make a clear distinction between the qualities of post timbers. Timber is getting more and more scarce, and prices keep increasing and the future purchaser must know what he is buying. Hundreds of farmers all over the country are beginning to set out trees. More of them are planting with a view to growing posts than for any other purpose. Surely then we should understand as clearly as possible which timber will produce the most durable post.

The various state experiment stations and the forest service at Washington are continuelly receiving inquiries concerning the durability of timbers in the soil. The farm journals throughout the country are also frequently called upon to answer questions on this subject.

In the forestry exhibit at the Ohio State Fair, a few years ago, there was a group of eight specimens of wood labeled "post timbers." During the time that these specimens were on exhibition there were six different varieties pointed out with the expression, "That is the best for posts,'" These six were yellow locust, red cedar, hardy catalpa, Osage orange, mulberry and chestnut.

In the endeavor to ascertain, with more or less certainty, the relative merits of various timbers for use as posts, extensive research work was undertaken by the Ohio station, some time ago, and carried into a number of different states, through a period of several years. So far as known, no work of this kind has ever been undertaken by any other station on so large a scale. While this fact alone is not urged as a reason for drawing definite conclusions, it may be taken as evidence to establish with considerable certainty the relative durability of the kinds of timber named in the investigations. The striking variability of wood as to durability under varying conditions makes it plain that the number of observations count for a great deal. On the whole, the results cannot fail to be of great value to farmers.

The material published in this article has been obtained from the examination of 292 fences containing 30,160 posts. These fences are situated in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Texas.

While data was being collected, men were found living on adjacent farms—one believing very steadfastly that posts should be seasoned before they are put into the ground, the other just as firm in his belief that they should be set green; and again, one believing that posts should be set with the top or small end in the ground; that is, the opposite to the way they grew in the tree, the other that they should be set with the top

Cross section of post, showing the tendency to rot at the heart first. The top is catalpa; the bottom is white cedar.

or small end up. These men were probably speaking from their actual experience. Such circumstances may be duplicated over and over, showing plainly that many conditions—such as dry or damp soils, and variations in climate may bring about very different results.

In the following list of percentage of sound posts in average fences, an effort is made to picture the relative value of the different kinds of timber by giving the per cent. of posts that are usually found to be sound at various ages, beginning at 10 years, and counting each five succeeding years up to 50:

Osage Orange Posts—10 years, 100 per cent. were found to be sound; 15 years, 100; 20 years, 100; 25 years, 100; 30 years, 99; 35 years, 98; 40 years, 97.

Locust Posts—10 years, 100; 15 years, 95; 20 years, 89; 25 years, 86; 30 years, 83; 35 years, 79.

Red Cedar—10 years, 100; 15 years, 97; 20 years, 87; 25 years, 84; 30 years, 80; 35 years, 55.

Mulberry—10 years, 97; 15 years, 80; 20 years, 78; 25 years, 73; 30 years, 62.

White Cedar—10 years, 85; 15 years, 78; 20 years, 62.

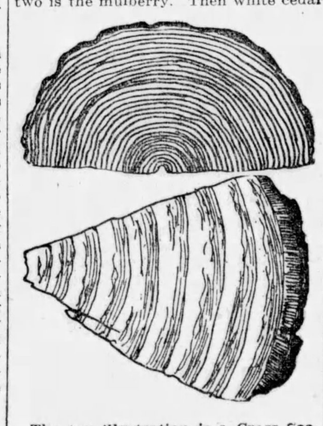
Catalpa—10 years, 90; 15 years, 72; 20 years, 58; 25 years, 53; 30 years, 45.

Chestnut—10 years, 76; 15 years, 62.

Oak—10 years, 76; 15 years, 61; 20 years, 47.

Black Ash—10 years, 40.

It will be seen from the above that the Osage orange is in a class entirely alone with no close competition. Yellow locust and red cedar come next very close together, with a little in favor of the locust. In the case of the red cedar, only that which grew in the woods is counted. That which grows in the open is about the same as oak in durability. Considerably below these two is the mulberry. Then white cedar



The top illustration is a Cross Section of a Locust Post that was Sound After 31 Years of Service in the Soil. Note how Close the Annual Rings are. The illustration at the Bottom Shows a Cross Section of a Locust Post That Has Rotted Off in Five Years. Note How Large the Annual Rings Are.

and catalpa are quite close together. The varieties of oak counted are white oak, chinquapin oak, burr oak, the majority being white oak. A small amount of black oak and post oak has also been examined.

Besides these varieties there have been found a few at a place of honey locust, sassafras, black walnut, white walnut and elm. The durability of these is usually poor; though some instances of excellent durability have been found in the black walnut. It is regularly poor when cut from a thrifty young tree. The durability of some timbers seems to have been overestimated; for example, the chestnut and the hardy catalpa, especially the latter.

The writer is aware that most people writing on this subject class the hardy catalpa with the red cedar, the yellow locust, and the Osage orange, but the examination of 292 fences containing 30,160 posts in actual service points to the conclusion herein made, and the classification has been made in accordance with what the data indicate, regardless of any personal opinion. The fences examined were the oldest that could be found.

The fact should be kept very clearly in mind that in order to have reliable data, we should have a number of fences with a considerable number of posts in each, and that the condition of each and ever post in the fences should be taken. It would be just as fair to gather up the rotten ones and make an estimate from them alone, as to take the sound ones that have survived and make no note of the decayed ones.

At the State Experiment station at Wooster, O., there are on file the data of every fence that was examined in this investigation. These data contain, among other items, the name and address of the owner, the location of the fence on the farm, and the date the fence was examined. Anyone who feels inclined to examine any of these fences that happens to be in his community can get their location by writing to the forestry department of the experiment station at Wooster.

Feather Eating.

If M., Athens, Pennsylvania, will add a little blood meal or meat scrap to his chickens' rations they will cease to eat feathers.—S.

To Destroy Mites.

If a handful of air slacked lime is thrown on the roosts and wall of the hen house occasionally mites will be kept out.—S., Blackstone, Va.

Chinch Bugs.

Every summer, especially in the sections which grow wheat largely, we hear complaints of the ravages of chinch bugs, which, after the wheat becomes hard, moves into the corn. Owing to the great powers of multiplication of insect pests, it is very difficult to deal with them during the busiest of their activities. Something, however, can be done in the way of prevention, and prevention is always better than cure.

The chinch bug lives over winter under any covering that is available. It will hide in the long grass and weeds in the fence corners, under leaves and wherever it can get sufficient covering. The thing to do is to strip away the covering by cleaning out and burning the rubbish in the fence corners, and after the ground is frozen running fire over meadows and pastures that are no longer usable as pastures for live stock. By doing this the crop the coming season can be greatly decreased, and still further decreased if farmers who are accustomed to growing wheat in a large way, as in Kansas, will adopt a rational system of farming involving a rotation of crops in each section, such a rotation as may be profitable in that particular section.

Adopt a rotation, clean out the fence corners, do better farming and the chinch bug will not be a serious trouble. It never is under these circumstances.

Eradicating Wireworms.

Fall plowing will prove beneficial in the eradication of wireworms, as turning up the soil late in the fall will tend to destroy some of the larvae by thus exposing them to the elements. It will take two or three years, however, to thoroughly eliminate them from the soil, as this insect spends this length of time in the larval stage. Where the wireworms are very bad, it is sometimes necessary to devote the ground to some crop which is distasteful to them, as buckwheat or rape, to be used as a hog or sheep pasture, as these crops are not injured as badly as some others. When the wireworms are once eradicated, which will be the case after the land has been devoted to cultivated crops for two or three seasons, the pest can be kept in check by devoting the land to a short crop rotation. Wireworms are always more troublesome on an old sod which has been mowed or pastured for a number of years.

Destroying Granary Insects.

Stored grain in the winter and spring months frequently become infested with various species of insects. The most common are the grain weevils, of which there are several kinds. There are also several moths, the larvae of which live in stored grain.

The presence of these insects may be detected either by actually seeing the insects in the grain or by finding the bottom of the bin full of powder produced by their boring in the grain. In either case the bins should be either cleaned thoroughly and disposal made of the grain or they should be fumigated with the grain in them.

The best material for granary fumigation is carbon bisulphide, procurable at any drug store. It should be used at the rate of about one pound to the hundred bushels of grain. The bin should be made as tight as possible and the bisulphide exposed in shallow vessels so that it may evaporate quickly. These vessels should be placed on top of the grain, as the gas produced is very heavy and will settle readily. It should be left in for about 24 hours, after which the bin may be aired out and no ill effects will be noticeable. It is usually well to repeat the treatment after about 10 days.

No attempt should be made to fumigate when the temperature is under 65 degrees to 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

Carbon bisulphide gas is not dangerous to handle if ordinary care is used. Small quantities of it are harmless to man.

Excluding Rats.

It will pay any farmer to go to extra trouble and expense to exclude rats from the barn, chicken house and crib. The only sure way to rid a place of rats is to build against them. Dogs, cats, traps and poison may keep the pests down to a certain extent, but as long as food is easy to obtain, the rats will be with us. When food is abundant, the rats mature rapidly, breed often and have large litters. On the other hand, when the rodents are half starved, they grow slowly and breed seldom.

The best and cheapest way (cheapest in the end at least) of excluding rats from barns and chicken houses is to build foundations and floors of concrete. Many farmers object to concrete floors, claiming they are damp, and too hard. The objection of dampness can be overcome by laying the concrete on a foundation of dry, well-tamped coal cinders. Or a wooden floor can be placed on top of the concrete floor, which will satisfactorily overcome all objections.

building on posts that stand at least four feet above the ground and encasing the posts with two joints of sewer pipe. Many farmers use but one joint of pipe, which prove unsatisfactory as it is found the rats could leap from the ground to the crib. The practice of inverting an old pan over the top of the post and building on this is unsatisfactory for the same reason.

Straight, round posts should be chosen of a size that will barely permit the pipes to encase them. When the pipes are in position, thin concrete should be poured in them. When the concrete sets the post will be absolutely rigid, and will last a lifetime, since the part of the post above the ground and the sewer pipe will still make a firm and rigid foundation long after the part of the post under the ground has decayed.

Rats can also be kept out of cribs by lining the entire sidewalls with one-half inch wire netting. As rats can climb the netting, care should be taken that the netting reaches the top of the crib.

Keeping Cider Sweet.

The best way to keep cider from turning to vinegar is to keep it out of contact of air and in a cool place. If the cider is in a barrel the barrel should be filled as nearly as possible and then taken down cellar where it is very cool. The bung should be inserted loosely or a layer of cottonseed oil may be poured over the top of the cider, and then, of course, when the cider is drawn off it will be necessary to draw it from beneath the oil. This will quite effectively keep a long time if it is not agitated. If one has simply a small quantity of cider it may be kept by canning just the same as grape juice is kept sweet.

Even though it is stored in the cellar where it is cool, alcoholic fermentation will gradually but slowly creep in, but probably not sufficiently enough to cause any annoyance for a considerable period.

A barrel of cider cooled and properly protected with a layer of oil should not turn to vinegar for a long time, probably in two years it will still be very low in acid content.

THE GARDEN

Storing Vegetables.

The storing of winter vegetables is economical and desirable. In the fall enough vegetables go to waste from the average farm garden to supply the table during the entire winter. The task of storing is not difficult if one has a knowledge of the conditions best suited for storage and is willing to perform a small amount of labor.

A dry, well-aired, not too dark, frost-proof room, cellar or sodhouse will serve the purpose. The most favorable temperature is not over 50 degrees F. Celery, cabbage and sweet potatoes should be stored in the coolest part of the room. Racks should be adjusted on which to place the storage boxes and barrels. This avoids the dangers of over-heating, excess moisture and prevents decay. All vegetables should be gathered before the frost, sorted, dried thoroughly before packing. For long storing reserve those of most perfect formation and firm textured. Each root or tuber should be placed a few inches apart in alternate layers with clean, dry sand. In removing those for use, care should be taken each time to recover any that may be exposed. The earth for packing should be clean and dry, and should be collected in dry summer season rather than after the heavy fall rains. Carrots, sweet potatoes, beets, turnips, parsnips, cabbage, salsify, celery, keep well stored by this method.

Vegetables less perfect in form, less firm in texture, should be reserved for immediate use. These may be stored in barrels or boxes with latticed bottoms.

LIVE STOCK

Swine Growing.

For quick returns, large profits and small labor give me the swine-alfalfa combination. Only—there are a lot of "ifs" that butt in and play hob with a fellow's plans. Loss of pigs at birth, cholera, high priced feed, a wabbly market — all tend to make swine growing anything but sure. A neighbor of the writer, in central Illinois, has overcome most of the hobgoblins by following three unusual methods in hog raising.

In addition to the profits he reaps by the sale of pedigreed breeding stock, he sells weanlings at $5.00 apiece to suburbanites and others, who want one pig to bring up by hand in a back-yard pen.

He never feeds an animal for market after it weighs 150 pounds. He backs up his arguments with quotations from Prof. Henry's "Feeds and Feeding," sundry experiment station reports, and his own experience, and declares that he gets better profits for feed put into hogs up to that weight than by raising heavy hogs. By using mature, well-bred sows, mated to a thoroughbred boar, he makes his pigs weigh 150 pounds at five to six months.

After being cleaned out by cholera a few years ago, he has practically avoided the ravages of this scourge by running his herd in a large woods pasture. Here they get ample exercise in the hog's natural abode. They pick up a living from mast, grass, grubs and other insects. In addition he gives them small rations of slop made from shorts, corn meal, skimmilk and tankage. His hogs have shelter, shade, pure water and sanitary surroundings. They have access to a box of wood ashes, with which is mixed salt, charcoal and copperas.

Since he turned his animals into this timber tract he has not lost one from disease. They take on flesh rapidly and make a superior grade of pork. They cost little for feed, and practically take care of themselves. In winter he feeds corn and plenty of loose alfalfa hay in slatted racks. Cut alfalfa, mixed with wet, ground grain, is fed to the shoats in winter. An alfalfa field adjoins the timber tract, and in summer he turns his brood sows and the little pigs into this field.

In getting hogs ready for market he feeds liberal rations of corn for the last three weeks, but he does not try to put on the same extra-fat finish usually given to heavy animals. It should be added that he breeds a bacon type, and, when his shipments are uniform in size and color, he gets the market, or a trifle above, for his 150 pounders.—H. B. Trueman in Farm News.

How the Hog Gains.

Young animals make more rapid gains than do older ones in comparison to the amount of feed they eat. This has been demonstrated many times in experimental work and the observant feeder has seen it in practical work on the farm.

Dean Henry, of Wisconsin, gathered considerable data on this subject in relation to the feeding of hogs. He found that pigs weighing 38 pounds required 293 pounds of feed to make 100 pounds gain in live weight; that 78-pound pigs required 400 pounds of feed to make an equal gain; that 128-pound pigs required 437 pounds of of feed; that 174-pound pigs required 482 pounds; that 226-pound pigs took 492 pounds; that 271-pound pigs must have 498 pounds, and that hogs weighing 330 pounds consumed 535 pounds of feed for each 100-pound gain.

From these figures it is seen that the hog weighing 330 pounds required almost twice as much feed as the pig weighing 38 pounds to make 100-pound gain in live weight. It is also noticed that there is a gradual increase in the amount of feed consumed per 100 pounds of gain from the smallest weight considered to the largest. This emphasizes the importance of pushing the pigs while they are young in order to make the gains at the lowest possible cost. It also points to the fact that it is more profitable to fatten pigs and market them when weighing from 200 to 250 pounds. It has been found at the North Dakota station that pigs farrowed the first of April can be made to reach the above mark by November 1. To make such gains as these it is necessary, of course, to use every means available to obtain the maximum increase in weight.

The Horse's Feet.

A horse's hoof corresponds in a general way to the toe and finger nails of human beings. It is made up of a corneous material that protects the more sensitive parts of the foot from injury. Like the finger nails of some people, some horses' hoofs have a tendency to dry out and become hard and brittle, thus breaking and cracking, while others are tough and resistant to wear. The value of the animal is largely determined by the kind and character of his feet or hoofs and no two horses have hoofs exactly alike.

On an average, a horse's hoof grows about one-third of an inch a month some faster and some slower. The hind hoofs grow faster than the fore hoofs and unshod ones grow faster than those that are shod. The toe of the hoof will grow down in from nine to twelve months, depending on its length, the quarter in from six to eight months and the heel in from three to four months. Some hoofs grow irregular and must be given attention from time to time. In unshod horses and colts it may be neccessary to trim off the uneven edges with a knife and rasp to prevent breaking and cracking. Colts should always be given plenty of exercise on dry ground so their hoofs will wear off even. Soft lots and foul stables will do much to ruin a young horse's feet.

Horses are shod principally to protect their feet from wear and to increase their efficiency as beasts of burden. Shoes should be renewed as often as necessary and they should be designed to fit the peculiar needs of each animal. A good farrier is one who thoroughly understands the anatomy of the foot and knows how best to correct its imperfections.

Every farmer should realize the important relation existing between the feet of his horses and their value to him as working machines. He should watch them carefully and exercise every precaution possible to keep them in first-class condition for "no foot, no horse."

A REBELLION

Food Demanded.

The human body will stand a lot of abuse, but sometime it will surely rebel and demand proper food in place of the pasty, starchy, greasy stuffs on which it has been made sick.

Then is the time to try Grape-Nuts, the most scientific and perfect food in the world.

A lady of Washington says: "Three years ago I was very ill with catarrh of the stomach, and was given up to die by one doctor. I laid in bed four months, and my stomach was so weak that I could not keep down medicine or hardly any kind of food, and was so weak and emaciated after four months of this starvation that my daughter could easily lift me from bed and put me in my chair.

"But, weak as my stomach was, it accepted, relished and digested Grape-Nuts without any difficulty the first time that wonderful food was tried.

"I am now strong and in better health than for a great many years, and am gradually growing still stronger. I rely on Grape-Nuts for much of the nourishment that I get. The results have certainly been wonderful in my case, and prove that no stomach is so weak it will not digest Grape-Nuts.

"My baby got fat from feeding on Grape-Nuts. I was afraid I would have to stop giving the food to him, but I guess it is a healthy fat, for his health is just perfect." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE DAIRY

Cheese Making.

Ordinarily, about ten pounds of milk are required to make a pound of homemade cheese. A washboiler, a basket of splint or willow for a drainer, a tub to catch the whey, a hoop for shaping the cheese, a square or two of white cheesecloth and a press that can be made by using a clean board and a weight are the things required for making.

If the milk from one milking is not sufficient for the size cheese wanted, add milk from the following period, using care to avoid souring and to thoroughly mix the cream. When rennet is used it should be put into a pint of lukewarm water 12 hours before using. A piece half as big as the hand is sufficient for 12 gallons of milk. Rennet tablets may be used in place of rennet. Add the rennet whey to the milk and mix thoroughly, then heat the mixture to 90 degrees; remove from the fire and allow it to coagulate. It should not be disturbed until the curd has set completely. Then the whey should be removed. A milky color in the whey denotes that sufficient rennet was not used or that the milk was not heated enough.

Remove the curd to a splint or wicker basket which is lined with cheesecloth and allow it to drain for a while, then crumble fine and salt. Afterwards the curd should be placed in the hoop, which should be on a clean board. Level the curd in the cloth and fold same over the top; place a board on the top of the hoop and weight it. The board or bench on which the hoop rests should slope slightly to afford drainage. Let the cheese remain in the press for 24 hours.

When the cheese is removed from the press it should be given time to dry and then rubbed with melted butter once a day for a week. After this treatment is completed the cheese is ready to be laid away for ripening. A temperature of about 70 degrees is best for this purpose. A small cheese ripens sufficiently for use in four to six weeks.

Raising Calves.

One of the first necessities in raising calves in the fall is to have clean, dry, sunny and well ventilated pens. Young calves do not do well in damp, dingy quarters. A good floor made of cement and well covered with straw will keep the calves warm and dry. A wood floor is not a bad one, but the cement, perhaps, is the best to be had and likely the cheapest in the end. The dirt floor has many disadvantages, one of which is, it cannot be kept dry and sanitary.

Fresh air is of vast importance; it adds to the vitality and helps to produce muscle and fat. In two years the calf is expected to be the dairy cow, so if a good productive cow is to be had, then too much care cannot be given when a calf.

There may be several reasons for raising fall calves. First, the dairy products are a better price during the winter months. Then the farmer has more time for the care of his cows, besides the average cow will give milk longer for the reason of the spring grass. Another thing, the calves coming in the fall makes them old enough to wean in the spring and turn out on the pasture. They will be old enough and growing sufficient that by midsummer the flies will not bother and injure their growths so much. Spring calves will not do so well, as the heat and flies are not in their favor and they have not grown enough to make them strong and hardy for the summer months.

The fall of the year is the time when the farmer may use his spare time to a good advantage taking care of calves. It is unwise to have them come too late in the fall, as the winter will be against them. Too much care cannot be given that they have a clean place and a dry bed to sleep on. With a little care and work it is possible that the farmer may add several dollars to his purse at this time. It is like all other farm work; it demands careful attention and at the right time.

POULTRY

Fall Care.

Both hens and pullets need to be well cared for during the fall months, if winter eggs are wanted. But, as a rule, the pullets are in better condition when winter sets in than are the hens; because the hens have to moult while the pullets do not.

Of course, it is not advisable to keep hens that have outlived their usefulness; but, if farmers would take better care of the hens during the moulting season, especially after the nights begin to get frosty, there would be fewer complaints about "old" hens being unprofitable as layers. Leghorn hens are often good layers when other hens would, at the same time, be only fit for hatching out and raising chicks. But even a Leghorn will not lay without care.

If hens have not been getting much grain through the summer, they come through the moult in poor condition to begin laying, unless some extra care is given "at the last minute." Hens that lose all their feathers at once, so to speak, suffer greatly from cold unless a good house is provided for them. If they have been roosting outside, they should be forced to roost where they will not be exposed to cold winds, rain and snow. A moulting hen is in no condition to brave the cold weather if it happens along in the late fall months.

Don't Keep Scrub Fowls.

The successful poultry breeder, whether he breeds for market or for fancy purposes, keeps pure bred stock. A man who keeps pure bred fowls is proud of them. He takes delight in caring for them and grows familiar with their needs. He succeeds so well because he has become a real poultry fancier to the extent that he has conceived a liking for his stock beyond its intrinsic value as a maker of dollars for him. His enthusiasm leads him to give his fowls the best of care and attention, and as a result his business grows tremendously. Such poultry breeders induct into the minds of others some of their own earnestness of purpose and create an interest in poultry raising among them. This is one of the causes of the increased demand for pure bred poultry.

If you visit the owner of a flock of mongrel fowls of many colors, shapes and sizes you will find a man who is not enthusiastic about the poultry business. It will serve as an illustration of the fact that the scrub fowl cannot arouse permanent and abiding interest.

Feed Facts.

Bran of the large flake order is best.

As a general thing fowls prefer wheat to barley.

Unless grit is hard and sharp, it is of little use.

White middlings contain more nutriment than the brown kind.

Clover is rich in both nitrogen and mineral matter. "Rowen," or the second crop, is the best.

It is a good plan to soak oats in water for an hour, and then feed in troughs. This soaking not only softens the hulls, but makes the oats more appetizing.

Red beets are excellent for poultry and can be fed either cooked or raw.

Charcoal is a great corrective of the evils of injudicious overfeeding, as well as a good remedy in bowel trouble.

For a steady diet, brewers' malt entirely too fattening. As an occasional mess it adds greatly to the value of the bill of fare.

Cracked corn should be sifted before being fed to the poultry, the amount of meal saved will more than offset the labor.

Canada is Calling You to her Rich Wheat Lands

She extends to Americans a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help to feed the world by tilling some of her soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think what you can make with wheat around $1 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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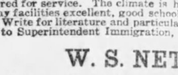

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Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. E2, London, Canada.

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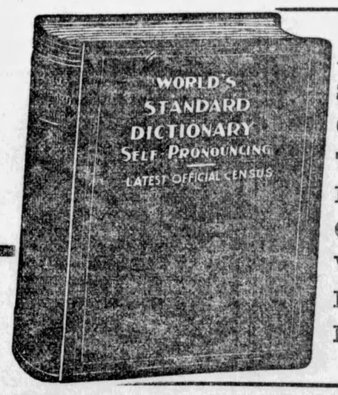

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NOW FOR GENERAL SHIFT IN HOUSE

Many New Republicans Means Rearrangement of Committees.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Many changes in the organization of the house of representatives will be made when Champ Clark and "Uncle Joe" Cannon once more face each other across the center aisle at the beginning of the next congress. The dwindling of the Democratic majority, which will drop after the close of the December session from 140 to 23, will necessitate a general shifting of the working order in the house.

With their slender majority the Democrats, while able to re-elect Speaker Clark and retain control of the committees, will be forced to maintain an almost perfect organization. Even with a full attendance in the house, a shift of 12 votes would throw the control to the minority side. Practically complete returns give the Democrats 228, Republicans 197, Progressives 8, Socialists 1, Independents 1. This would give the Democrats a plurality of 31 over the Republicans, and of 21 over the combined opposition.

Leadership Is Changed.

This narrow margin will probably result in a rearrangement of committee representation, the Democrats now holding overwhelming majorities in all of the standing committees. The falling off of the Progressives from 19 in the present house to eight probably will cut down their committee representation materially, and even may lose them the few important places they hold in the present house.

Democratic leadership in the house will undergo great changes. Representative Underwood was elected to the senate, and will leave the house at the close of the December session. Representative Kitchen, of North Carolina, the ranking Democrat on the ways and means committee, will claim the Democratic leadership by right of seniority, and is expected to have the support of southern Democrats generally.

Mann Leads G. O. P.

Representative Mann, of Illinois, undoubtedly will retain the Republican leadership, facing the Democrats with formidable support. His ranks will include, besides former Speaker Cannon, numerous other Republicans who have recaptured the places they lost in the 1912 campaign.

The election will vacate five of the fourteen Democratic places on the ways and means committee, which framed the Underwood tariff law. Representative Hammond was elected governor of Minnesota. Representative Mitchell, of Massachusetts, who succeeded Representative Peters on the committee when the latter became assistant secretary of the treasury, was defeated at the polls. Representative Palmer, of Pennsylvania, surrendered his seat to run for the senate and was defeated, and Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, sought the senatorial nomination in Kentucky and lost his place.

Murdock Loses Seat.

Representative Murdock, of Kansas, the Progressive leader, and member of the committee, lost his seat in an effort to go to the senate. All of the Republican members of the committee were returned, and, in addition, Ebenezer Hill, tariff expert and one of the framers of the Payne law, was sent back after a two-year stay at home. He will probably make a fight for his old place on the committee.

Two Democratic members of the rules committee will not return. Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, goes to the senate, and Representative Goldfogle, of New York, was defeated by a Socialist. Meyer Longdon. Representative Kelly, of Pennsylvania, the Progressive member of the committee, was defeated by a Republican, and the Progressives may lose their place on the committee.

The labor committee lost two Democrats, Representative Baltz, of Illinois, and Walsh, of New Jersey, who represented President Wilson's district. Representative Macdonald, of Michigan, the Progressive member, also was defeated. Four Democratic members of the banking and currency committee failed to be re-elected. They were Representatives Korbly, of Indiana; Bulkley, of Ohio; Neeley, of Kansas, and Seldomridge, of Colorado. Representative Hobson, of Alabama, long a prominent member of the naval affairs committee, lost his place in an effort to defeat Representative Underwood for the senate. Representatives Bathrick, of Ohio, and Gerry, of Rhode Island, also will be missing from naval affairs.

EXPORTS AHEAD BY $60,000,000

October Shows Huge Balance in Favor of American Trade.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—Commerce department officials estimated last night that October's export balance in favor of American trade would amount to $60,000,000.

That would be an increase of $44,000,000 over Septembers' balance, indicating the tremendous extent of the trade pendulum's swing since the first month of the war. In August the value of imports exceeded exports by $20,000,000, but as the sea highways were cleared and war began to make its demands on American mills and granaries there was an immediate change and the flow of trade and balances established to help meet American obligations abroad.

The department officials based their estimates of October's exports on reports from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Galveston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, Detroit and Buffalo, which handle about 80 per cent of the country's total. Exports from those points for October amounts to $162,620,000, while the imports—about 85 per cent of the American total—were $119,170,000.

Figures for the first three days of the month were estimated. The rapidity of the exports' growth during the month is shown by the weekly figures. For the week of October 4-10 the exports were $34,890,000. In the following week they decreased by $6,000,000, but in the third week they jumped to more than $38,000,000 and in the last week of the month they reached a total of $45,900,000.

"The 10 ports under consideration," said the department's statement, "thus show an export balance of about $43,000,000, while the business at the remaining ports of the country will probably bring the total export balance to $60,000,000."

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In 48 to 72 hours. No craving for tobacco in any form after first dose. Harmless, no habit-forming drugs. Satisfactory results guaranteed in every case. Write Newell Pharmacal Co., Dept. 86, St. Louis, Mo., for FREE Booklet, "TOBACCO REDEEMER" and positive proof.—Advertisement.

TO WED FOR FIFTH TIME

NANCE GWYN.

New York, Nov. 7.—"Engagement rings never brought me a happy marriage, so why should I accept another one?" Such was the interrogation of Nance Gwyn, when interviewed on the announcement that she is to marry for the fifth time. "My fiance's gift was a pair of perfectly matched Pekinese dogs." The man who has elected to be the sensational dancer's fifth husband is Collins Suter Hill, of Cape Town, South Africa, a retired mine operator of unlimited wealth. They intend to make their home near Los Angeles, after a world-girdling honeymoon trip.

WAR —A— NOVEL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

puts her hands down at her sides, and I pushes my whiskers out of the way and kisses her. Anyhow, I think I did. That was the intention—though I'm not sure where I struck. You see, I had read all about proposing in The Lovers' Companion, and so far as I could recollect when it happened, that is the way it said, and that is the way it happened—so far as I could recollect."

"If Dave and I had only known that you had The Lover's Companion! I suppose we did it very badly. On the first day he just suggests it. On the second day he demands it. On the third he suddenly lifts me from my horse, and nearly breaks me in two. 'You're going to be married,' say he, 'before you know it, girl!' "

" You don't say so!' says I. 'And who who is the unhappy bridegroom?' "

"'I am,' says Dave. 'Now say when?' "

"And did you?" asks I.

"Not yet," laughs Evelyn, "but I can easy say that I had fixed the time by myself to surprise him. Yes, tell them that I got sick making my wedding things."

"All right," says I, and starts to go. But she pulls me back again.

"Do you think they'll stop to wonder why a bride cuts off her hair?"

"Dave won't. He'll never know it if you don't show it to him."

"Then, let's not say anything about it till after the wedding."

"All right. Anyhow, you can wear a net, filled with hair out of the sofa."

"And, daddy, I think, in a very little while, you might speak to Parr Kellermann."

"All in good time. I got to get it through Dave that you are going to marry him, by fair means or foul, and behave yourself first."

"And last, too, daddy," she laughs.

I was trying hard to go.

"And, daddy, dear daddy, do you think you could get Jon and Dave to stay in the house for a while? As long as I am sick?"

"Why?" sasy I.

"Never mind that—if your skull's so thick! Just get them to do it. If they will, they may come here every day and be with me! Then I'll be sure."

"My," says I, "do you think anything else is needed? That's enough."

"Daddy, dear," whispers Evelyn, "put Dave's horse back in the stable. He's in Harg's woods."

CHAPTER XXV.

Order Number 249.

On my bureau was a note she had written for me.

"Daddy," it said, "I am Mallory—this is the only solution. They know in the North now. They know in the South. And you know what they do to spies. Both sides. And the horror of it is that they won't do it to me, but to Dave, who they think is—Mallory. But if they know that Mallory has gone from here to Stuart, and I have made that certain, all will be well, only, he must turn up there—oh, daddy, daddy, daddy! Can't you help me? Can't some one? Just think of it! I must be a soldier. I'll die of shame, of course, but I daren't until I have taken the danger from you-all, and am known as Mallory.

"You see, daddy, dear, how horrid a master evil becomes. I began to help—just help the South a little in my anger, in my madness for vengeance. That wasn't mad, was it, to help my people?—oh, I do love them! And Dave, hadn't come and there was no Dave-love. Well, I couldn't tell them that I was a woman—a girl, in fact—could I?—that wouldn't have been nice—so I let them think I was a man. I took the name of Lucas Mallory. Daddy, the thing I didn't think of—didn't once expect, was that they would not suspect me, when it came to suspecting, but all of you, and last have to think Dave was Mallory. See? Well, there is nothing to be done but for me, who brought the evil upon you, to take it with me. This I do tonight. The spy, Lucas Mallory, disappears tonight and reappears in the Confederate army. All of his activity here will cease. I have signaled that and when Stuart corroborates me, which I shall see to, you will hear no more of suspicion or treason—and will be left at peace. But me—where, what shall I be? And Dave—will he hate me?

"Keep on loving me, oh, please! Make them all ove me—always! Don't tell Dave. Say I was drowned—or something like that. If you knew how hard it is! If you knew the sacrifice! I must go. The signals are getting violent.—Good-by! Forever, good-by!"

Something brought to mind the bundle of papers the officer had dropped that day when he got Betsy's pies. I went and got them.

They were mostly letters from a wife and a little girl—with their photographs. But there was one which wasn't.

"Order No. 249," it read. "All persons in the guise of pretended loyal citizens, acting under false names or other false pretenses, within our lines, and giving aid, arms, ammunition or supplies of any kind whatsoever, or furnishing information to, or communicating with, the enemy, are spies, and are to be taken, condemned, and shot as such. In this connection, the government, and the general commanding the department, call your attention to the rumors of the activity of a secret, treasonable organization named the Knights of the Golden Circle, composed of socalled Copperheads, and sympathizers, for the purpose of furnishing comfort, giving aid, supplies, recruits and information of our movements to the enemy, a lodge of which is said to be in your immediate vicinity. You are especially expected to capture and thus summarily end the activity of a spy named Lucas Mallory, a man who has, thus far, eluded all attempts to take him. Before his execution you will endeavor to secure from him such information as will enable you to apprehend all members of the said treasonable organization, or organizations, together with such evidence as can be secured, as well as to locate the said lodge and capture and dispose of all persons having anything to do with its operation. The general is determined that this hotbed of treason shall be stamped out. And to effect this you are hereby given military authority adequate to the object proposed."

CHAPTER XXVI.

Tankoo.

Well, I must leave you to imagine what my feelings were as I looked down, day after day, on that beautiful, bloody thing with my bullet in it. I can't tell you—it chokes me up now—unless a little story of Jon and me would do it.

I used a gun a good deal when I was young. Once, when I was out for rabbits, I found a cunning young one just a couple of inches long, a regular little cotton-tail — with no parents. I expect, maybe, that I had killed 'em. It was starving to death. I brung it home for Jon—about three or four year old then. Well, you never saw no better friends; Jon fed him like a mother, and he took it. That little bunny would follow Jon about like they was brothers. He'd come to the table and sit at Jon's elbow and eat—sometimes out of the same dish.

Jon he made a little funny collar, out of some oyster pearls and a string for him. And he called him Tankoo, because he tried to say, "Thank you" when I brung it for him. He growed so fast with all the feed Jon pushed into him that soon he was a large regular rabbit. But he never stopped those intimate acquaintances with Jon.

Then, one morning, in the gunning season, I looks out of the window and sees a rabbit running about in the Red Meadow. I grabs my gun and calls out to Jon to come and we'd "get him." I know now that when I said "get him" Jon didn't think I meant to kill him. He looked a little funny at my gun, but we were on the run to the pasture, and he didn't have time to say anything. When we got to the meadow the bunny had disappeared. But, in a minute, he runs straight toward us from behind some bushes. I fires and he falls. When we gets to him it is Tankoo.

Little Jon says nothing, only looks at me, for a long time. I remember that look now. How pale his little face was! How his young blue eyes blazed accusation at me!

He took Tankoo in his arms, all bloody and ragged—not understanding—not understanding at all—and when he can't hold his little head up, only open and close his brown eyes, like he was tired and hurt, Jon holds him out to me and shrieks:

"Fix him! Holes in him! Oo done it!"

To Be Continued.

Wear This Watch On 7 Days' Free Trial

To Toledo Weekly Blade readers who mail coupon below at once we will send this beautiful "Thin Model" 25-year guarantee Gold-Strata watch, on 7 days' approval without one cent in advance—but YOU MUST BE QUICK.

This superb watch is indeed a triumph in the art of watch-making. The photograph above shows the front and back views of the Watch. The movement is the famous guaranteed 17-Jewel Illinois 12 size "Bridge Model" Movement. It is not only a perfect time keeper, but the graceful thin model gold-strata case lends it a beauty and distinction which will make it a constant joy to you every time you look at it.

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To those who mail coupon below promptly, we offer to engrave by hand, their initials on the back of this Watch in exquisite ribbon monogram letters. So then, if you answer promptly, you may have your own initials handsomely engraved by hand on the back of this superb Watch, free of charge. Jeweler's regular charge is from $1.50 to $2.00, but if you are prompt, we will do it for you free. This is a great opportunity—one that you must not miss.

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The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the price of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6397—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

The yoke and back of this waist are in one piece, the fronts gathered and closed in the center with the usual fold. This is filled in each side and leaves the neck open with small revers and collar. The full sleeves are either long or short. The style is good for silk, batiste, handkerchief linen and other wash fabrics.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅞ yards of 36 inch goods.

6944—Ladies' Dress.

Very simple but very smart, this dress has a blouse with shoulder yoke formed by sleeve extensions. Front and back are plain. The skirt has a yoke and the lower portion, in three gores, is slightly gathered where attached to yoke.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yds. of 44 in. material

6951—Ladies' House Dress.

The simple blouse is open neck with a wide collar as trimming; small sleeves are of bishop design and either long or short. The skirt has three gores and center front closing. Bias bands of contrasting material trim all edges.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust material. Medium size requires 3⅝ yds. of 44-in. material, with 1 yd. of 27-in. contrasting goods.

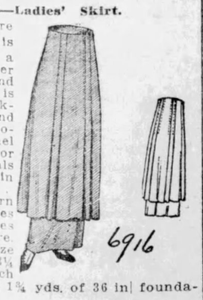
6955—Child's Kimono and Cap.

The yoke and sleeves of this kimono are in one piece and the lower body sections are plain. A pretty collar trims the neck and the sleeves are long or short. The cap is round and gathered, forming frill around the face.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Medium size requires 3⅜ yds. of 36-in. material, ⅝ yd. of 27 in. satin and 1¾ yds. of ribbon.

6916—Ladies' Skirt.



A two-gore foundation is attached to a one piece lower section and over this is the tunic tucked in front and back to produce a panel effect. One or two materials may be used in making.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3¼ yds. of 44 inch material with 1¾ yds. of 36 in. foundation.

6956—Ledies' Dress.

The plain blouse has a slightly widened armhole and contrasting sleeves of full length ending in a cuff. A wide collar trims the neck. The three-gore foundation skirt is attached to a one piece lower edge and the tunic is cut in two pieces.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 44 in. serge and 1⅝ yds. of 36 in. satin; ½ yd. of 27 inch goods for collar and cuffs and 1⅜ yds. of 36-in. lining.

6148—Child's Box Coat.

Very simple in style, this coat has two different finishes for the neck. One gives the plain collar notched at the revers and the other has a single piece, ornamental collar. The sleeves are gathered a little top and bottom and are full length.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Medium size requires 2 yds. of 54 in. material, with ⅞ yds. of braid.

6950—Doll's Set.

Consisting of dress, petticoat, drawers, kimono, cap and pajamas. The dress has sleeves and body in one piece and center front closing. The other garments are of regular construction.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14 to 26 in. in length, from crown to sole; 24-in. size requires for dress 1 yd. of 27 in. material and ¼ yd. of 18 in. satin; for petticoat, ½ yd. of 27 in. material, 1 yd. of edging and ¾ yd. of insertion; for drawers, ⅝ yd. of 27 in. material and 1 yd. of edging and ¾ yd. of insertion; for kimono and cap, 1¼ yds. of 18 in. goods; for pajamas 1⅛ yds. of 27 in. material.

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We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid. If ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

AMERICANS AND MEXICANS FIGHT

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 6.—News of a fight between Americans and Mexicans on Mexican soil was received here today, and an investigation was immediately ordered by the United States authorities. Seven Mexicans were killed and wounded in the encounter. According to reports that have reached here, the Mexicans were members of a gang of cattle thieves that crossed the border into the Big Bend country and stole a herd of horses belonging to American ranchmen. A posse of American cowboys surrounded the thieves and overtook them a few miles south of the border. The Mexicans were whipped in a night fight.

The Americans took their horses and brought them back safely to the American side.

It is said none of the cowboys was wounded.

GOLD PROBLEM SOLVES ITSELF

Sir George Paish Practically Through With Mission to U. S.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, of the English treasury have practically ended the mission which brought them to the United States, and as a consequence of their conference with the federal reserve board and New York bankers it was indicated last night that no further steps need be taken for the present to arrange for shipments of American gold to Europe.

The conferences here and in New York have brought the conviction that the matter of American debts abroad will be adjusted through the natural avenues of trade, and through the special machinery already set up. The $100,000,000 gold pool, the New York city syndicate, and the American crops are expected to take care of the present American indebtedness.

It is said it will not even be necessary for the reserve board and the bankers to arrange the proposed plan for the issue of short term notes to match the balance in favor of England which the gold pool and the New York syndicate will leave.

Sir George was understood last night to have agreed that no such note issue was necessary, and that renewed and revived trade with America soon would eat up the outstanding amounts. If this view is indorsed by his government there will be no fear by members of the board that American banks are to be drained of their gold at the time when they are about to shift their reserve, pay subscriptions to the federal reserve banks, and in other ways take up their new lanes of travel as integral parts of the new banking system.

Only one matter remains to be adjusted. There is still the fear that if the London stock exchange securities will be on the market at bargain prices, bound to attract American investors. Such a dumping of American stocks would send the American balance on the wrong side of the ledger, swinging up again to the point where England might feel that it must ask for cash.

It has become apparent that the English government intends to allow the reopening of the London exchange in the near future. What measures it will be willing to take to prevent the sale of large quantities of American stocks were not revealed last night.

Sir George was said last night to be in touch with the home government. If arrangements can be made to take care of the stock exchange situation he probably will meet with the federal reserve board today at a final conference.

HOW TO CLEAR AWAY PIMPLES

Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and hot water, then apply a little Resinol Ointment very gently. Let this stay on ten minutes, and washoff with Resinol Soap and more hot water, finishing with a dash of cold water to close the pores. Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished to find how quickly the healing, antiseptic Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear and velvety.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap stop itching instantly and speedily heal skin humors, sores, burns, wounds and chafing. Sold by all druggists. For free trial size, write Dept. F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

DROPSY relieved in a day or two, removed in 10 to 20 days. Write for $3.75 Free Trial Treatment and Remarkable Cures.

DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Box 603, ELKHART, IND.

COTTON LOAN MAY VIOLATE THE LAW

Fears Expressed That Proposed Southern Aid May Infringe Sherman Act.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Despite fears on the part of some bankers that the raising of the proposed $135,000,000 cotton loan fund may be held as a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, Secretary McAdoo went ahead today with plans for obtaining the $20,000,000 necessary to complete the $100,000,000 that northern banks are to subscribe. Eighty million dollars has been raised, it is announced, and the fear of anti-trust law violation virtually is the only obstacle to the plan's success.

Secretary McAdoo, however, does not hold the bankers' apprehension and is confident of the success of the plan. After he had conferred last night with Attorney General Gregory it was reported that the attorney general held that the loan plan could not be construed in violation of any law.

Fears largely on the part of the New England bankers that the raising of the fund might be held in violation of the law caused officials in charge of the plan to ask the attorney general for an opinion as to its legality. The bankers and others are said to have misgivings as to the lawfulness of the plan on account of the indictments recently of former directors of the New Haven railroad. Acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. by the United States Steel corporation, sanctioned by the authorities here, but afterwards held by others to have been in violation of the anti-trust law, was also pointed to by the bankers.

Officials of the Department of Justice are understood to have been of the opinion when consulted by a representative of the reserve board regarding the proposed loan that there was no violation of the law, that the fund was to be raised voluntarily and that its object was not to restrain competition or raise prices, but to extend aid in making loans to producers. While this opinion satisfied most of the bankers and others who had been asked to contribute, it did not convince the New Englanders. They are understood to have pledged contributions contingent upon a favorable opinion by the attorney general himself. It is understood that the attorney general upholds the opinion of his subordinates, that the cotton loan plan could not be construed to be in violation of any law, but has not prepared a written opinion.

M., K. & T. LOST 61 MILLION SUIT

Washington, November 9.—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad lost its suit in the supreme court against the government for $61,000,000, the value of three million acres of land in the state of Oklahoma which the railroad claimed had been granted to it by the United States fifty years ago. The land subsquently was thrown open to settlement and now is owned by thousands of citizens of Oklahoma.

FIGHT HOOKWORM AT PANAMA

Rockefeller Foundation Opens Laboratories on Isthmus.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The international health commisison, organized by the Rockefeller foundation, has opened laboratories on the Isthmus of Panama for a systematic campaign against the hookworm. The disease has been found to prevail there to an unsuspected extent. Out of the first thousand persons examined at one laboratory, more than 700 were found to be harboring hookworms, and evidenced the accompanying anaemia. The blood of a boy 10 years of age, from whom the parasites had been recovered, made only a plain yellow spot on a blotter, registering only about 10 per cent. normal richness and color.

CORN CROP SETS RECORD

Value Is Placed at $1,885,867,324 by Estimate Board.

Washington, Nov. 9.—This year's corn crop is perhaps the most valuable ever grown, owing to the increased price on account of the European war.

The department of agriculture announced today, in its preliminary estimate, that the crop would amount to 2,705,692,000 bushels, and that on November 1 farmers were being paid 69.7 cents a bushel. The value of the crop, therefore, based on November 1 figures, is $1,885,867,324.

NO DANGER OF BAD MEAT

Public Need Not Fear Foot and Mouth Disease.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—Statements assuring the public that foot and mouth disease, the malady that is raging among live stock in nine states, cannot infect humans through the eating of meat, was issued by officials of Chicago's largest packing companies today.

"Meat eaters need have no fear from the disease," read a statement by J. Ogden Armour. "No particle of meat from an infected animal is used, even for soap, fertilizer or leather. Every such animal is buried in quicklime at once. Government inspectors have examined carefully every bit of meat sold by packers, and the vigilance has been doubly watchful for a week. The disease is detected quickly, and there is not one chance for harm or deterioration to any meat sold."

There would be no danger in eating meat from infected animals, even if it were used, unless the affected parts were brought into contact with dressed meat, according to a statement by Dr. Walter S. Haines, toxicologist, and member of the Illinois food commission.

The quarantine placed on the Chicago union stock yards by federal and state officials will go into effect at the close of today's business. The yards must remain closed for nine days, the government officials ordered, so all cattle cars, pens and other equipment with which infected animals are thought to have come in contact can be thoroughly disinfected. A force of 1,000 men is employed in the process of fumigation.

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WHAT 15c WILL DO

The little matter of 15c in stamps will bring you the Pathfinder for 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; a paper that gives all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 22d year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you mightlike such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. Address The Pathfinder, Box 15, Washington, D. C.

HALF CANAL TRADE IN AMERICAN SHIPS

Would Have Lost Heavily in Tolls But for Repeal of Act.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Two months experience has developed certain facts of great importance regarding the probable trade currents through the Panama canal. Nearly six hundred thousand tons of cargo passed through the waterway from the opening, up to October 15. Based on this traffic, the conclusion is reached that about half of the canal's business has been the traffic between the east and west coasts of the United States, conducted in American bottoms. This shipping would have been exempt from toll and the canal would have been deprived of fifty per cent of its revenue had not congress repealed the section of the Panama canal act exempting American shipping from such charges.

This purely American trade included manufactured goods of great variety which were carried on 49 American ships.

Next in volume and importance was the traffic between the eastern coast of the United States and the western coast of South America, including large quantities of nitrates from Chile and raw material generally from South America coming northward, and manufactured goods from Europe and America passing southward . Sixteen vessels engaged in this trade during the two months, of which thirteen came northward with raw material.

The Pacific coast grain trade, including British Colombia, with Europe was carried in ten heavily laden vessels passing eastward, while eight vessels passed westward in ballast to return with grain cargoes.

Eight vessels made the passage with petroleum from the Atlantic seaboard and gulf of Mexico to China and Japan.

Finally the coal traffic between the middle Atlantic seaboard states and the Pacific coast of North and South America showed a notable development, employing seven vessels carrying 34,545 tons of coal. It is understood that these will return with Pacific coast cargoes.

WOMEN GET FEDERAL JOBS

Land Two of Three Division Heads in Children's Bureau at Washington

Washington, Nov. 7.—The appointment of experts on sanitation, statistics and social service in the federal children's bureau was announced today.

Dr. Grace L. Meigs, of Chicago, will have charge of the bureau's division on sanitation; Frank S. Brown, of Massachusetts, the division on statistics, and Miss Emma O. Lundberg, of Wisconsin, the division on social service.

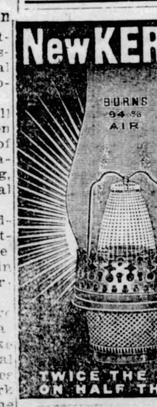
Dr. Meigs will act in a general advisory capacity to the bureau on matters of child health and hygiene She has had a varied experience in children's diseases, obtained in American and foreign hospitals.

Mr. Brown, who for the past five years has been chief of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics, will take charge of the tabulation of material gathered in the various field inquiries of the bureau. His immediate work will be to determine localities for the bureau's inquiry into infant mortality.

Miss Lundberg has had considerable experience in social settlement work in New York, Chicago and Boston in 1912 she made special investigations of child labor for the Winconsin industrial commission.

New KEROSENE LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money



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Burns 50 Hours on One Gallon

common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 lamps the first seven days. Another agent writes: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls." Thousands of housewives gladly endorse the Aladdin just as strongly.

$1,000.00 Reward

will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? GET ONE FREE. We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

No Money Required

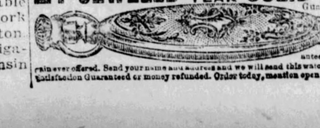
We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan. Learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory.

We Want Men With Rigs or Autos to Deliver

the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 lamps the first seven days. Another agent writes: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls." Thousands of housewives gladly endorse the Aladdin just as strongly.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 828 Aladdin Building, Chicago, Ill.
Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Kerosene Mantle Lamps in the World

21 JEWELED 20 YEAR SOLID GOLD FILLED WATCH $5.95



Guaranteed genuine 21 ruby jeweled watch, both case and movement guaranteed 20 years, latest Railroad model, adjusted to 3 positions, also heat antecedent

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

President Wilson made the mistake of overtraining his congress.

The industrious man out of a job doesn't look upon labor as slavery.

The father of eight or ten children should let mother do the boasting.

Our notion of an ideal order for a morning call: Wake me at 6:15 and 7:25."

At the age of 70 Dr. Wiley looks as if he might outlive old Ben Soate of Soda.

Wasted effort — singing Beautiful Isle of Somewhere to a defeated candidate.

There are enough officeseekers in the country to hold up the President's hands.

"I. M. Noizey is a boilermaker at Akron, Ohio." Does he double in brass?

Elections are worth all they cost when the right candidates are defeated.

Another horror of war—the Russian bear with a mouthful of Turkey feathers.

Guess holding up President Wilson's hands isn't going to become a national sport.

The defeat of the drys was a bitter disappointment to all the little girls, bless 'em.

A man who talks in his sleep must be more entertaining to his wife than one who snores.

What this country needs is an endowed institution for teaching girls how to help mother.

The unspeakable Turk should begin at once to learn how to say "enough" in several languages.

It is a pretty difficult matter to bring up a child in the way the neighbors think it ought to go.

Uncle Joe Cannon ought to make an interesting performer on the minority side of the house.

Depending upon politics for a living is like waiting for the neighbors to bring in something to eat.

One can see from the election returns that President Wilson's "war tax" isn't going to be popular.

Men who have "winter itch" are sure of a job from the beginning of December to the end of March.

Every day people are walking up to the marriage license clerk's desk and settling the home rule question.

A state-wide cause is bound to spread. Sentiment cannot be circumscribed by imaginary boundary lines.

Independent voting means that the political party that expects to hold its job must deliver the goods or get out.

Teaching the boy to say "no" has its drawbacks. There is always danger that he will say it at the wrong time.

Every dressmaker should have a waistline of her own before dictating where other women should wear theirs.

Bloodhounds would be more successful in finding criminals if the criminals would use butcher shops for hiding places.

When a man is a candidate for office, or trying to get away from a mad bull, running expenses seem to be the least of his trouble.

Probably in the life of every hired man there comes a time when he feels that he would like to be in a position to fire the boss.

Lillian says it is your own fault if you take a bad picture. If she is right, then many of us have been doing our ancestors an injustice.

The assistant treasurer of the United States says: "The dollar bill is popular." Guess he is right; it receives a welcome wherever it goes.

What has become of the old-fashioned boy who went to church on Sunday and remembered the preacher's text until he got home?

Now, when a man is elected to the United States senate he can feel proud of the honor, not being haunted with the stub-end of a checkbook.

The cost of the war in Europe has run up so high that it is no longer interesting. The average mind gets lost when it tries to think in billions.

There ought to be a law prohibiting the administration at Washington from sticking a "war" label on its revenue bill. It doesn't show a proper neutral spirit.

Now it develops that the big war in Europe was predicted by all the major and minor prophets. Under the circumstances, it had to happen, and nobody's to blame.

The dry sentiment is not going to peter out and be forgotten. Any cause that would not rise above defeat and go marching on would not be worthy of support.

Our language is a riddle. A man will eat a pound of round steak, a pyramid of mashed potatoes, half a dozen oval biscuits, a triangle of pie, drink two cups of flat coffee—then call it a square meal.

A woman lecturer proclaims: "The sentiment is all for mother; the father never gets any credit." Not exactly credit, perhaps, but he is not overlooked. The neighbors frequently refer to him as an old cuss.

MEANING OF ELECTION

Whitman elected governor and Wadsworth elected senator in New York—Brandegee, Republican, elected senator in Connecticut over the strong and popular Baldwin—Gallinger returned by New Hampshire—"Uncle Joe" Cannon and William B. McKinley returned by Illinois—Penrose re-elected in Pennsylvania by a stupendous majority—Harding elected in Ohio—Cox deserted for Willis—enormous Republican gains in congress—the Democratic majority in the house of representatives reduced to taking solace in the term "working majority."

The election returns give the one plain indication that the country has felt the sting of industrial depression and, in hot resentment against the party in power, has turned for relief to the Republican party and its tradition of prosperity and the full dinner-pail. Not out of high respect for their character and belief in the disinterestedness of their statesmanship have the people given their votes to such men as Penrose and Cannon and William B. McKinley, but in the hope that their party might do again what more than once it had done in the past—set the mills to humming and made the soup kitchen and the bread line a memory. It is the only inference to be drawn.

Mr. Harding made his campaign on prosperity and the tariff, skirting completely the issues of "wet and dry." While one of his chief advantages was the monumental weakness of Hogan, his election is evidence sufficient that the people were distrustful of a national fiscal system which had to be propped with a "war tax," disgusted with Democratic extravagance and ineptitude.

To interpret the election returns as proof of flickle-mindedness—an ancient charge against the American people—is to ignore the facts which cry out at every street corner. To call it faith in reactionary politicians is to flatter the reactionaries clear beyond their deserts. The election country-wide shows nothing else so sharply and distinctly as a vast weariness with Democratic inefficiency.

AN IMPORTED DISEASE

The hoof and mouth disease is one of those afflictions which have come to us from Europe, like the gypsy moth, the potato rot and the mustard. It entered the United States in 1870 by way of Canada, being carried by diseased cattle which had been shipped originally from England. Since then, there have been a number of epidemics, short but destructive.

The disease is not considered fatal except among young cattle. Yet its seriousness is not apt to be questioned. In the year 1892 it appeared upon 150,929 farms in Germany and caused a loss estimated at $37,000,000. Its highly infectious character justifies the extreme measures taken by the quarantine officers. It may be transmitted not only by contact between animal and animal, but by articles used in treating them, and possibly also by persons who have handled diseased cattle. Pastures and meadows which have been occupied by infected animals appear to serve for a time as abiding places for the malady, and to transmit it to animals in good health.

The government of England, by employing the strictest forms of quarantine, has kept the United Kingdom free from the disease for 12 years, though it is fairly common on the continent. The outbreak in the United States will, without doubt, be conquered, but cattle owners will have to expect nothing but relentless war in the handling of the infection. No mild and easy-going treatment of the problem appears to be efficacious.

THE LESSON OF CHAFFEE

Lieutenant General Chaffee lived as a man prepared. He had been brevetted lieutenant colonel as long ago as 1874, but it was not until 1897, so slow were promtoions in the old army, that he actually attained the rank.

The long period in which the regular army was a mere handful of men was fatal to the ambitions of many officers. The road to advancement was over the bodies of other men, of whom few died and still fewer resigned. To study, to keep in training, to maintain oneself abreast of military progress, brought little reward. Many officers grew stale in their profession. Hope of promotion died in them. There was nothing to look forward to for many years except retirement, made compulsory by congress in order to provide some chance for men to get ahead.

When the war with Spain came, a great many of the regular army officers were unprepared for the opportunities the war brought them. But not so Lieutenant Colonel Chaffee. Though advanced in years, he was as ready and eager as any youth. He had been called "Old Action" by the enlisted men, and, more than ever, he was active, quick to see, quick to act. Honors and rewards came to him at last, and, when he died the other day, it was with the realization that he had fought well the battle of life.

We have fallen into a way of thinking in this country that what a man must do to "get ahead," he must do early in his career. Opportunity is supposed to knock only at the door of young men. Lieutenant General Chaffee's career shows how eroneous that is.

Persons who saw some seven hundred and fifty thousand varieties of insects during the summer will be pleased to know that their count has been vindicated by a scientist.

"Safety first" hasn't been adopted as a football slogan.

ONE WAY OF FIGHTING

The career of F. Augustus Heinze teaches us that if a man has a taste for fighting he can be accommodated and still continue to run at large in a country whose love of peace is rooted in its heart.

Heinze fought practically all his adult years. He fought with lawsuits and injunctions, with political organizations and organizations of wage-earners, with the power that armed possession gives and that which is in a strong man's words, with money and cunning and whatsoever else he had or which was within reach of his hands. In the mining country of Montana, Henze's life was one battle after another and he fattened and grew sleek upon the warfare he waged. When he came east, having forced his enemies to beg for capitulation, he continued to fight, this time with less picturesque and less crude weapons, but still with courage and resourcefulness and, undoubtedly, a good deal of love for fighting.

There was but one inconsistent thing in Heine's career. He surrendered quickly when Death entered the lists against him. Perhaps it was the one enemy for which inclination and training had not prepared him.

IMMIGRATION AFTER THE WAR

It is assumed by a good many writers that when the European war ends, an unprecedented emigration will follow. The economic conditions in the countries now at war will be so harsh, the industries so ruined, the lands so worn and torn by trenches, marching feet and exploding shells that, for more need of food, thousands of families will be compelled to take ship for the Americas.

This argument carries with it the assumption that the warring nations will be very slow to recover from the effects of their madness. This may not be at all true. The wealth at their command, the vast mechanical and agricultural organizations in their control, will permit these governments, once at peace, to concentrate tremendous energies to restoring industry and repeopling the harried lands. They will need labor. They will have use for the resourcefulness and the enterprise of the veterans. They are very likely to make every inducement to keep their manhood within their own borders. To let thousands of their citizens depart, the young and sturdy and courageous, would be to heap loss on loss. The sense of what is best for the nation will oppose it.

The flow of immigrants into the United States fell to a mere rivulet in August. It has fallen below that since. After the declaration of peace, it will probably increase again. But it may never again equal any of the figures now counted as the high tides of immigration.

THE CHEERFUL NOTE AGAIN

Business is certainly less gray than it was two weeks ago. It is certainly more cheerful. There is less complaint, more hopefulness, less despondency and more animation and energy and optimism. The blue devils are on the run.

The tangible betterments are plentiful enough. The cotton trouble is being straightened out. The export figures are growing more and more imposing. Sterling exchange is falling, and there is early promise of a complete discharge of our debts in Europe. The stock exchanges say that they but wait a decisive battle abroad in order to open again. Factories are resuming work. Railroad traffic is making gains. Advertising is increasing. The black cloud of unemployment, with its threats of extreme suffering throughout the winter, is less dark and foreboding.

The United States is swiftly recovering from the terrible blows that rained upon her industries when Europe elected to go to battle. The prophecies as to a great foreign trade are making good. The foresight of the keener captains of industry is justifying itself. The elusive prosperity, which has been playing hide-and-seek these several weeks, is wearied of the game.

A WELL-FOUGHT FIGHT

It was a splendid battle for prohibition, splendidly fought.

It was the hardest struggle that the cause has undertaken in this, or any other country. In a state with a very large urban and industrial population, with money pouring from all the faucets of enormously rich brewery and distilling corporations, with hired oratory and subsidized political organizations against it, prohibition yet kept the liquor interests every moment on the defensive, in the hours of the vote counting, pallid with fear.

The fight, though lost, cannot be pronounced a decisive defeat. It was but the precursor of another campaign to be engaged in some day in the future.

WHAT EDISON WANTS

A year or two ago, Thomas A. Edison devised moving picture apparatus which could be used in the public schools. The apparatus has not gained much headway with educationalists. Naturally, Mr. Edison is disappointed. But he will not give up.

"Sooner or later it's coming," he says, "moving pictures in every school in connection with all courses. It may take eight or 10 years, just as it took us about 10 years to get "straight" moving pictures over, but it's bound to come."

If the "wizard" ever gave up an idea he ever tried to promote, we haven't heard of it. The conservative teachers might just as well surrender now as 10 years hence.

The "barrel skirt" is coming. Sounds like an emergency provision for the woman who has nothing to wear.

Sunday School

THE SAINT MOST KIN TO US

The International Sunday School Lesson for November 15 Is, "Jesus and Peter."—Mark 14:27-31, 53, 54, 66-72.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

"There is so much bad in the best of us
And so much good in the worst of us."

that we all have a friendly feeling for soaring, stumbling, saint-and-sinner Peter. Stained-glass saints somehow do not interest us, except in church windows; but Peter is so much like the rest of us that we are glad to sit down with him and learn what he has to tell us, from his ups and downs, for our own life.

"If a vote were taken for the most popular apostle," someone has said. "Peter would get a majority. He flames with contradictions, and yet we seem to understand him best of all. He visits very often in a little house called 'Myself' which stands hard by the dusty highway of life. Without his enthusiasm, his candor, his blunders and new starts, the gospel stories would have been poorer."

The Raw Materials of a Saint.

Quarried from the same coarse clay as the rest of us, Peter seemed an unlikely candidate for saintship and the apostle. A rough out-of-doors fellow, a man "with the bark on," Peter had been to school to the hurly-burly of the Galilean water front. He could take care of himself in a fight or in a storm. Whatever new was afloat, Peter was for it, with dash and daring. A man's man was he; and the sturdy Nazarene's heart leaped with gladness when this bold fellow declared himself ready to adventure discipleship.

No cloistered recluse was Peter. His temper was execrable, as his judgment was impulsive. He was a man of action, rather than of deliberation. He spoke first, and repented afterward. But those hot impulses were the impulses of a true man. And his swift insight often saw further than the colder analysis of his mates. Be it never forgotten that it was Peter who first of the Twelve acclaimed Jesus, "Thou art the Christ, the Sos of the living God."

Somehow the Lord does not go to the conventional schools of greatness for his notables. He calls the Martin Luthers, the Joan of Arcs, the Wesleys, the Moodys, the Billy Sundays, who are strangely like the common run of us, to do his rarest work. Just as we are everyday folk, God wants us for his service. He would not have us without our individuality; he would purify and sanctify and intensify that. I heard a group of converts testifying yesterday, and what some of them did to the English language would have given Lindley Murray hysterics; but their message punctured the indifference of the crowd as polished phrases never could have done.

The Repudiated Program.

Ardent friend of the Master that he was, Peter yet refused to accept his Lord's program. Too much Peter was what aided him; wherein again we confess ourselves in affinity with the fisherman whose name is now borne by the largest single church building in the world. The hard "practical" sense of Peter revolted from the cross and the Passion. Never yet was a worldly wiseman willing to build a scheme of salvation with a cross in it.

When, at the Last Supper, Peter indignantly denied that he would ever forsake his Lord—he would die first—he really meant it. But, alas, for the arm of flesh! Within an hour or so Peter was sound asleep at his sentinel post in the Garden of Gethsemane; and ere the day broke he was cursing like the old Capernaum Peter, and thereby proving that he was no friend of Jesus.

In the interval between these two derelictions he had drawn his sword and cut off Malchus' ear, doing his Master no service thereby. Ah, Peter! Peter! There was too much of the ego in that lusty spirit of yours. You had yet to learn to let God have his own way with you.

The Fire That Warmed Not.

Of course, it is easy to catalogue Peter's faults, when the only profitable exercise is to substitute our own name for his. It was a mistake for Peter to lurk outside the hall where his Lord was being tried, amid the enemies of Jesus. He warmed himself at the wrong fire; but the blaze built by the soldier could not drive the chill from his heart. Jesus in bonds was less miserable than Peter standing by the fire of his enemies.

If old Peter could come back to the friends of Christ today with an admonition it would surely be, "Stand with your own crowd. Cultivate the friendship of the saints. Don't try to walk on the broad way with the crowd who are not friends to your Master. It is hard to stand true amid enemies. Keep away from the fires that are lighted by those who would crucify the Lord. Disloyalty to Christ follows a desertion of Christ's company."

For Peter, taunted by a servant maid, denied that he so much as knew Jesus. Imagine it! the brave Peter striking his flag at the taunt of a servant girl! All the worst side of the old fisherman burst forth in cursing, as to save his own liberty, he repudiated the Best that had ever come to him.

The Look That Stabbed.

Then Jesus, from a distance, looked at Peter. Not a word; only a look. In it was remembrance and reproach and tender compassion. No bitterness or unforgiveness, but only melting love and sorrow. But it hurt Peter worse than a bludgeon. It broke the floodgates of memory, and the impulsive penitent rushed out and wept bitterly. His repentance was as deep as his sin. He had denied his Master, he had been false to his best Friend; and by that one look he had seen the wound he had caused in that Gentlest of all spirits.

Oh, for another chance! If only he could live this night over again! The spirit which must have possessed Peter at this hour of revelation has been put into verse by Louise Fletcher Tarkington;

"I wish that there were some wonderful place
Called the Land of Beginning Again,
Where all our mistakes and all our heartaches
And all of our poor selfish grief
Could be dropped, like a shabby old coat, at the door,
And never put on again.

"It wouldn't be possible not to be kind
In the Land of Beginning Again;
And the ones we misjudged and the ones whom we grudged
Their moments of victory here
Would find in the grasp of our loving handclasp
More than penitent lips could explain.

"So I wish that there were some wonderful place
Called the Land of Beginning Again,
Where all our mistakes and all our heartaches
And all of our poor selfish grief
Could be dropped, like a shabby old coat, at the door,
And never put on again."

Go Tell Peter.

In the city of Scranton, a few days ago, I was told a beautiful story of how the Billy Sunday "trail-hitters" stand by the comrade who has fallen. Some few of the confirmed drinkers have lapsed since "hitting the trail." Are they cast off? Ah, no; they still go to church, and their fellow disciples surround them with friendship and protection, to keep them from stumbling. For their Gospel is one of forgiveness.

How did Jesus treat Peter. Early on the Resurrection morning, with his spirit filled with unutterable thoughts concerning a whole world's redemption, he yet took thought to say to the women "Go, tell my desciples . . and Peter."

A special word for the heart-sore penitent: that was the sort of loving Master Peter had.

The story is told—I find it in "Peloubet's Notes"—that a friend once showed Ruskin a costly handkerchief on which a blot of ink had been made. "Nothing can be done with that," said his friend, thinking the handkerchief ruined and worthless. Ruskin made no reply, but carried it away with him. After a time he sent it back, to the surprise of his friend, who could scarcely recognize it. In a most skillful and artistic way he had made a fine design in Indian ink, using the blot as a basis, making the handkerchief more valutable than ever.

A blotted life it not hopelessly a useless life. If Ruskin could make a beautiful and valuable handkerchief out of a blotted one, how much more can the Master himself make a beautiful and useful life out of one that is blotted by sin, if only it is surrendered to him.

Submarines This Man's Specialty

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ

THE portrait is that of Admiral von Tirpitz, in command of the Kaiser's fleet in the North sea. To him is given the credit of the daring exploits of the submarines which have sunk British warships and kept all the others nervous and uncertain. His fleet is hopelessly at a disadvantage in point of strength of armament and in numbers. But the submarine can defy an overwhelming force, take chances upon the sea and navigate safely amid many dangers that the greatest battleship in the world could not. For that reason, the admiral trusts largely to these craft and unless the opportunity presents itself he may not let the larger vessels venture far from their ports of safety. To do so would be to take such foolish risk as the English light cruiser class took with the German battleships off the Chilean coast the other day.

HOLY WAR IS DECREED BY CHIEF MOHAMMEDAN

Berlin, Nov. 7.—According to information given out in official quarters yesterday to the press, the Skeik-Ul-Islam, chief ecclesiastical dignitary of Mohammedanism in Turkey, has issued a decree in Constantinople saying that in the fighting with Russia, England and France the duty of every Mussulman is to his faith. This decree has been spread throughout the Mohammedan world and announced to the pilgrims at Mecca.

HE'S GOVERNOR-ELECT OF NEW YORK AND HE HAS A FAMILY

District Attorney Charles Whitman, of Greater New York, who has just been elected governor of the Empire state on the Republican ticket. Mrs. Whitman and child are big figures in this group.

Conflict in Europe Is Just Beginning

THE immense operations which have already taken place in the war arena of Europe are looked upon by military experts as merely the beginning, as the deployment of forces and opening engagements of a war which may not reach the greatest violence until spring. A deep conviction seems to exist at the allied headquarters in the field that that war will be a long one; that the victory is to be won solely by attrition, and that this process of wearing down the enemy can be applied as well in Northern France or in Belgium as on the Rhine.

Precise information as to the number of men engaged along the 300-mile line in France and Belgium, never known outside the small group of men who surround Gen. Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, indicates the French, English and Belgian forces aggregate 2,225,000 men. Germany is believed to have 1,750,000 men on the line, all intrenched behind strong defenses. The number of men engaged on the Russian side of Germany cannot be estimated.

With the allies showing numerical superiority the question arises, why do not the allies turn the Germans out of France and Belgium? One reason given by military experts is that the defense is greater, with modern weapons and intrenchments, than the power of offense. There is probably no position on the whole line, it is claimed, that could not be taken. Only, if this operation is repeated often enough, the numerical superiority of the attack will become an inferiority as the weeks go on and the war will be lost.

Gen. Joffre and Field Marshal French are careful of the lives of their men. They are seeking to accomplish results by letting the Germans attack under favorable circumstances, when they will do so. The allied commanders believe this can be done to greater advantage in France and Belgium than in Germany, where the kaiser's troops would be nearer their base and behind stronger fortifications. The allies figure that if the war is to be a long one, men must be kept alive to fight.

England has an army of 500,000 trained veterans under fire in France and Belgium. She has an additional 1,000,000 men training on the British isles. These will be ready for action in the spring. France has 1,500,000 reserves, young men and old men, indicating she can lose that number and still keep her army at the present strength. Germany, it is estimated, has a reserve force of at least 1,000,000 men. Paris does not believe the war can be made short and decisive and is unwilling to be extravagant with the unreplaceable human material she is sending to the front.

Ohio Takes Backward Step on the Prohibition Question

THE result of the dry-wet election in Ohio last Tuesday was a blow to the temperance people of the state. Not only was the prohibition amendment overwhlemingly defeated, but so-called home rule won. The nature of the defeat sustained is shown by the unofficial figures obtainable at this writing. The result, according to these figures, is as follows:

Home rule, yes, 516,473; no, 486,288.
Prohibition, yes, 451,663; no, 555,638.

It was the success of the home rule amendment that has set the prohibition movement back. Under this amendment 40 of the 45 counties in the state now dry became wet automatically. The amendment repeals the Rose law under which the 40 counties voted dry.

OPPOSING LEADERS DO NOT AGREE ON RESULT

Wayne B. Wheeler, leader of the Anti-Saloon League, and Graham P. Hunt, head of the liquor forces, do not agree as to the result of the adoption of the home rule amendment. Hunt says:

"In the 40 counties dry under the county law the public lawful sale through the medium of the licensed saloon will be permitted in all places where either no vote was had under the municipal or township laws, or where a vote was had and the result was in favor of the sale.

"In the territory which has been forced dry under the county prohibition law the mode of procedure will be very simple. Thirty days after the election the county board of licensing commissioners will be appointed by the state licensing board. Applicants for licenses must proceed to file their applications with the county board. The license law will govern in every particular.

"As few more than 1,000,000 people live in the 45 dry counties, and as five of these counties will remain dry because of votes under home rule option laws—municipal and township—and as many municipalities and townships in the 40 counties now freed by the home rule amendment will remain dry under those same home rule option laws, it is easy to forsee that another charge of the prohibitionists to the effect that there will be indiscriminate opening of saloons will be disproven by the facts.

"Every regulatory law will remain in force and not licensee can violate any liquor law regulation, such as selling to minors, selling to drunkards, selling on Sunday, etc., except at his peril and subject to a revocation of his license after two convictions.

"In the 43 wet counties there will be no chance in any particular."

Mr. Wheeler has insisted that the effect of the amendment may be to knock out regulatory laws and the township and municipal option laws.

The league began at once to prepare for local option elections wherever they are desired by the people living in communities that may be wet under the home rule amendment. It is estimated that more than a hundred wet and dry fights will be put through during the fall and winter in the municipalities in the counties heretofore under the Rose county option law.

In a statement Mr. Wheeler has predicted wide-open Sundays in Cincinnati and Toledo. He is reported to have said:

"In Cincinnati, Toledo and some other wet cities, the liquor interests can force council to repeal local Sunday closing ordinances as soon as they think it safe to do so," Wheeler said. "On the other hand, the dry forces can have prohibition submitted in 1915 or any other year thereafter. In this way they can keep on educating public sentiment until they win. They claim that victory is only a question of time.

"They can also claim the limit on the number of saloons, making it one saloon to every 1,000 population, or even 2,000 population.

"They can also change the law so that no saloon can receive a license where a majority of the voters or the electors in any ward or precinct or suvdivision file a protest against it. These and other regulations are left in the hands of the legislature.

"In driving out the saloons, Ohio faces a more difficult problem because of her large cities. But these centers can be educated against the saloon and it will be done. The fight will be continued until there is not a saloon or brewery in Ohio."

On the other hand Governor Cox has said:

"I will call out every soldier at my command to uphold the dignity of this state if the saloonkeepers of Ohio attempt to keep their places open on Sunday."

The governor holds that the passage of the home rule amendment does not repeal the Sunday closing laws, sale to minors and other regulatory measures.

FOURTEEN STATES NOW PROHIBIT LIQUOR SALES

Fourteen states now have laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages. The fourteen include four states added to the "dry" list as the result of the last election, Tuesday, November 3. These four are Washington, Arizona, Oregon and Colorado. The states now "dry" are:

Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and North Dakota.

Alabama at one time adopted a prohibition amendment, but later rescinded it. The part of Oklahoma that was formerly Indian Territory is also prohibition, and South Carolina is largely so under various acts. In addition, a score of states have local option laws.

Not only did the men and women voters of California bury statewide prohibition on Tuesday by a majority that may reach close to 200,000, but they adopted a referendum amendment prohibiting another vote on the question within a period of eight years.

VARIETIES

In 1913 Sicily gathered 755,700 tons of grapes.

Switzerland is a heavy importer of American apples.

There are 3,400 railroad postoffices in the United States.

Wireless telegraphy links a big sugar company's numerous mills scattered through the Fiji Islands.

It is said that the residents of islands and small peninsulas live longer than persons who dwell on the mainland.

Stockings first came into use in the eleventh century, before which it was customary to swath the feet in bandages.

The Eskimo pays his doctor his fee as soon as he arrives. If the patient recovers, it is kept; if not, it is returned.

Seventy-five per cent. of the work of manufacturing rifle ammunition for the United States army and navy is done by women.

The average weight of main's brain is three pounds and eight ounces, and of woman's brain two pounds and eleven ounces.

California possesses more than one-twelfth of the hydroelectric power development of the United States, about 450,000 horsepower.

Production of salt in 1913 in the United States and possessions totaled 34,399,298 barrels of 280 pounds each, valued at $10,123,139.

An Ohio concern is making rubber boots and shoes by compressing the materials together, asserting that this will prevent cracks and leaks.

People of Caracas, Venezuela, are to be educated in the use of electrical equipment in their household tasks, cooking, ironing, and so forth.

Rye grass is believed to be the oldest grass specially raised for forage, having been thus cultivated in England more than two centuries ago.

The ostrich has the distinction of laying the largest egg. The egg, which weighs about three pounds, is considered equal in contents to 24 hen eggs.

The butter production of Holland, which averages about 154,000,000 pounds a year, is so controlled by the government as practically to guarantee its purity.

Platinum has advanced in price so rapidly in recent years that gold is being used to alloy it, to lessen the cost of electrical apparatus in which it is necessary.

A German investigator has found that the artificial lakes which have been built in his country decrease the temperature and increase the number of foggy days.

European pattern umbrellas were exported by Japan to the value of $560,000 during the first four months of 1914, or just double the amount in a like period in 1912.

It has been estimated that the heat received in a year by the earth from this sun is sufficient to melt a layer of ice one hundred feet in thickness covering the globe.

As the resistance of grains to insects and disease is due to their hardness, a Bohemian has invented a delicate instrument that measures the force needed to cut them.

Insects in the Philippines show distinct appetites for insulating material, as is proved by the ravages of ants and cockroaches on insulated wire and similar substances.

There is a market for broken glass. Some of it is ground in fine powder-like particles and used for various purposes. At other times it is remelted and made into new glass objects.

The heart of an average man makes about one-three-thousandth of a volt of electricity at every beat and and an instrument sensitive enough to measure it has been invented.

Among the nations of Europe Turkey is the only one which does not fly the Red cross in time of war. Instead the Turkish army medical corps uses a red crescent on a white background.

To lessen the smoke and gas in tunnels Swiss railroads are equipping locomotive stacks with lids to be closed when a tunnel is entered, steam being exhausted beneath the engines.

The cultivation of a sunflower as a crop is extensive in the south of Russia. The plant furnishes oil in its seed, fodder for cattle in its leaves and a large quantity of potash is manufactured from it.

By treating young chickens with high frequency, high voltage currents of electricity a London experimenter has made them grow more rapidly than those of the same age reared without the treatment.

Mistletoe thrives on the western coasts of America to an extent not approached in the east. In many places this parasite growth is responsible, directly or indirectly, for a considerable loss of timber.

The government of India has appointed an expert to make an exhaustive study of the white ants of that country, which completely destroy all books with which they come in contact, if not detected in time.

The Calvary Methodist Church of San Francisco has the first revolving electric cross ever erected on any church. The cross is revolved by motor power, and twice a minute shows to the north, south, east and west.

In Minnesota the need for trained teachers of agriculture and domestic science is so great that the school of agricultural technology at the state university has taken for its main work the preparation of teachers for these subjects.

The wives of municipal councilors in France have received the right to vote, in place of their husbands, on urgent matters, such as sanitation and relief funds. They will retain their new political rights while their husbands are away at war.

What is said to be the first non-stop voyage from Auckland, New Zealand, to New York was completed recently when the White Star line freighter Delphic of the Australian service arrived at New York after an uninterrupted voyage of 44½ days.

The aqueduct which conducts the waters of the Owens river to Los Angeles is said to be the largest in the world. It is designed to deliver a minimum of 258,000,000 gallons of water daily into the San Francisco reservoir, 25 miles northwest of the city.

A striking illustration of the desire for education in Formosa is furnished by the fact that the English Presbyterian mission is founding a high school in Tainan which will cost $60,000. Toward this sum $30,000 has been contributed by non-Christian Chinese.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

The Blade Book

Lace Industry of Belgium.

ho does not admire the beauti- ful lace fabrics of Belgium?

This little European country, as recently borne so much of ss and the devastation of bat- ds been, for many years, the lace producing nation in the For 600 years the Belgians, marriage and racial character- ve intermediate between those Dutch and the French, have nstantly increasing attention delicate and beautiful art of aking. Quaint and elegant filmy are valued at thousands of dollars ne markets of the world, have ought out by the patient, care- ir of Belgian peasant women, in many instances, receive no than 25 or 30 cents per day, frequently their compensation not exceed 10 or 15 cents for a day 11 hours long. The most ne laces are almost, without ex- hand-made, and when it is ered that this work amounts, regate, to several million dol- ery year, we are not surprised that the number engaged in ation is nearly, or quite, The great majority are, of women and girls, but a census ians following this industry many children, and even men, ung and old.

ere is people in the world with lacemaking may be called an distinctive possession it is cer- the Belgians. Vast numbers the cheaper grades of hand- aces are practically self-taught. have received instruction from and relatives. Previous to the war there were probably more an thousand schools scattered hout Belgium in which lace was taught. In these institu- ere gathered students of vari- obtaining instruction which them not only to bring into aces of the most delicate ntricate patterns, but, also, to new designs. These original ns are often of a unique and ind order.

ere there are many kinds of Bel- aces and various ways of mak- perhaps the most expensive fascinating are the varieties as "needle laces and pillow In the first mentioned class cluded all those which are done the needle. They are legion and ds of intricate beauty. Within number of the more elegant ns the needle-maker has wrought ms of leaves and blossoms. And are to be seen the shapes of and even of little birds. Start- lingly true to nature is the precision with which the work is done. When it is remembered that this artistry has been accomplished with the needle most devotees of needlecraft, what- ever their position in life, envy the talented skill of the humble peasants of Belgium. There is, however, no rose without its thorn, for the close appli- cation required at such labor often injures and, in some instances, dark- ens with blindness the eyes of lace- makers, who are comparatively young.

The manufacture of pillow lace re- quires the use of the so-called pillow and bobbins. It is made over the sur- face of a specially prepared cushion or pillow, from which it is easily de- tached, when finished. This pad, which is frequently oval in form, but occasionally round or square, is at- tached to a light board. The upper surface of the cushion is covered either with cardboard or parchment, upon which is figured, in perforations, the design to be produced. Small, headed pegs or pins are inserted in these perforations and upon them the opera- tor proceeds to place the lace thread drawn from small bobbins or spools upon which it is wound. Often many separate threads are used and are rapidly and skillfully extended from one pin to another, crossed, recrossed and interwoven until gradually the design intended assumes form. Many days, and sometimes weeks and months, are required to complete even a small piece of certain exceptionally complicated patterns. Frequently three or four women are engaged for weeks upon the same piece. One is usually skilled in preparing the groundwork, the others are artists in weaving spe- cial designs, hence this combination of labor.

When pillow lace is completed it is removed from the cushion and pre- pared for sale.

Pillow laces, like needle varieties, are of various qualities and styles. They range in design from severely plain and simple patterns to models of the most elaborate and complicated order. Some of the latter, as delicate in ap- pearance as mist or haze, are crea- tions valued at many dollars and only an opulent purse could afford to pur- chase them.

Dream laces or "picture laces" seems the most appropriate name for cer- tain styles, for they display within misty meshes suggestions of delicate, flower-like little faces, baby buds and even the illusion of tiny feathering wings. Surely these laces are dreams that would set any feminine heart alonging and once seen they could not be forgotten.—Pearl W. Barton, Ver- mont.

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO

e we meet for lth, happiness and d Cheer.

AUGHTER'S TRIBUTE

ar is a great blessing to our When I was 14 years of age my died, leaving us with a family children, and me to do the ck. We lived on a farm and had more than his hands full; dless, he helped in the ious ways, from planning the n down to mending. He would ckings as well as a woman . I have always said he was r and a father both to us chil- He is now 86 past and real r his age and I appreciate his s. May God's richest blessings him and all the dear good —L. F. M.

EFUL MOTHER

e been married 14 years and healthy children, one boy and rls. Although we are poor in d's goods we are trying to ed- r children and raise them to d to others and to live so d may be better by their liv- It is sometimes hard to do our we ought.

t the fathers ought to have a think mothers ought to teach ldren to love their fathers and care for them to think more than they do of their mothers. a good kind husband and it has been a hard struggle for him a living, but he has always hard and we have never lacked d. Though he has had bad sometimes and bad luck he has been known to give up.

ve on the farm, where we have of fruit and vegetables and large crops, and, best of all, of pure air and water.—Mrs. P., of Va.

TIRELESS SEX

an old bachelor, and I guess I main so. My hobbies are grub- and killing snakes. I have seen lately about the boy leaving rm. How do you expect a boy w where he has to dig up bushes plow new ground with a bad horse, and kill two or three rattle- snakes a day? I left the farm several times on this account, though I am back again with my grubbing hoe. I am not as bad as Bachelor from Ten- nessee. Let the women dress to suit themselves. We men don't have to lok at them if we don't want to. I will never go back on the girls, no matter what the fashion is. My good- ness, if I had a wife I would be glad to think that I could buy her a dress for 25 cents. Why, it used to take 10 or 12 yards of goods to make a woman a dress and now it takes only one yard and a half. Look what you save. God made this world and then he rested; then he made a man and rested again; then he made a woman, and God or man has never rested since. This is true.—Old Bachelor, from Virginia.

A TEACHER'S LETTER

Few teachers assume the great respon- sibility that is resting upon us instruct- ors of the young generation. Teach- ing is a bright and happy life as well as a sad and gloomy one at times, but we should not look on the dark side, but on the bright, because there is light in the end. I think children should be religiously instructed in cer- tain ways as well as educationally. I believe in opening school with Scrip- ture reading and prayer. I think we teachers should be careful about our habits and actions in our every day life, because someone may be watch- ing or stepping in our steps; so let us be careful.

Do not encourage any habits your- self that you forbid your pupils. I think parents should bear a part of the responsibility as well as the teacher. What the child is in school is what he is in his home. Parents should instruct their children to obey their teacher in all his dealings that are right instead of upholding them in their meanness. I think all of us can improve our lives by watching our- selves more closely. Would like to ex- change views with other teachers or anyone who desires to write. Will an- swer all I receive. Come on teachers and let us have your views on teach- ing.—W. S. Billups, Milton, W. Va.

RAISE THE STANDARD

The very fact that the Republican Bachelor's letter has drawn a stream of opposition from the ladies is evi- dence that he hit their god. The young girls dress in styles which make a dis- play of the limbs or chest and go out in society with the fortitude of a brass monkey, and some of them justify themselves and their styles of dress on the grounds that they are living in the twentieth century. I wonder if it would be as bad to steal a horse in the twentieth century as it was in other ages.

If you ladies would be as persistent as you would have us believe the Re- publican Bachelor is and refuse to marry or even keep company with the young men who visit the saloon or poolroom, I believe it would help to raise the standard.—Young Bachelor.

THE SURPRISING SNAKES

I think the boy should have the best chance on the farm, as the boy has all the heavy work to do. The girls do house work, mostly light work. The girls in my country do no farm work.

Our postmaster has a pair of large rattlesnakes, and he was surprised one day on opening the box that he keeps the snakes in to find seven young snakes.

I think Kentucky is one of the most beautiful states in the Union. We have pure water here to drink, and our state is a good corn, wheat and fruit country.—J. C. C., Kentucky.

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Our Correspondents

A good, old-fashioned mother, Mrs. E.A.D., Ohio, writes: "I think the wom- en that count are the women that raise a family and stay at home and take care of it. Mrs. E. A. D. sends a picture of her thirteenth child, a sweet baby girl, curly-haired, black-eyed, a picture taken in the open, with the child holding with great affection, a pet bantam chicken. Surely this Blade mother ought to be a happy one, and the letter sounds as if she were.—M. H.

In one Blade I read a woman's letter saying that she wished a law passed to compel women to dress decently. Why not a law compelling all people to think good, do good and be good. I think that would be the best of all laws if enforcved and acted upon.—Midget from Ohio.

I wish the bachelors would write and tell how they do their work outdoors and get their meals and do housework. We girls would like to know how you manage it.—Sweet Girl Graduate.

I am one of the boys that wore the blue, carried a musket and at last commanded a company. I am now 85 years old. Would you please publish:

Brave boys are they,
Gone at their country's call?
—James W. Black, Aurora, Mo.

We have only taken The Blade about three months, and I have become real interested in the Peace Page. I never cared much about reading papers be- fore. I was always more for out-door sports, flowers and pets. I have two goldfish and a canary bird at the pres- ent time. But I liked the Poets' Corner at once. I have always been interest- ed in readings, and have given a num- ber of them at literary societies and other places. I was pleased to get the one, On the Banks of the Wabash, as I only live about five miles from the Wabash river. The past year I spent in sunny California and enjoyed it im- mensely. There are so many people there from all over the United States. And, of course, we all boosted for our own state. Everybody had a little song they loved to sing of their home state. Mine was the chorus of On the Banks of the Wabash. For it seemed as if it brought me nearer home than any other. But now I am home again in Indiana. For there is no place like home.—Brown Eyes.

I live in the dear old state of North Carolina. I think it is the heart of the world. I was reared about six miles of Ball Mountain and now live about six miles of Mount Mitchell.—Mt. Fairy of North Carolina.

Mothers of the Peace Page, I am a mother and I need all the kind advice from other mothers who are older than myself. I also am the daughter of a civil war veteran, John S. Tranum, who was a private in Co. A, 16th Reg., Iowa Infantry.—Mrs. F. M. C., Missouri.

Modget and Scribendi have good ideas regarding equal standards. Until we have equal standards of morality for both men and women, the divorce courts will be just as busy as they are today. Now, I don't want any of you to think that I believe men are angels, but just because men do things they shouldn't, is that any reason why we women should dress indecently?—I. C.

May I come in for a little chat this beautiful October morning? I was just thinking, as I looked out upon the woods and fields, with their many col- ors, what a glorious old world this is, and what a pity that any part of it should be made the scene of strife and bloodshed. Tennessee Bachelor, I think you will have to take a "back seat." I think you have found ere this that a woman can use her tongue as well as a broom. But, really, I do think that some of the styles worn by our sex are quite appalling, though no more so than some of the manners of our "liege lords."—Aunt Eloise of Michigan.

Father's Friendship

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

At a recent men's meeting in Cleveland, the subject was: "Things I wish I had known be- fore I was twenty-one." The talks of the evening were based on answers to this question, previously sent in by twenty-two men. Here they are:

1. What I was going to do for a liv- ing, what my life work would be.
2. That my health after thirty de- pended in a large degree on what I put into my stomach before I was twenty-one.
3. How to take care of money.
4. The commercial asset of being neatly and sensibly dressed.
5. That a man's habits are mighty hard to change after he is twenty-one.
6. That a harvest depends upon the seeds sown; wheat produces wheat, thistles bring forth thistles, rag weeds spoil good pasture, and wild oats sown will surely produce all kinds of misery and unhappiness.
7. That things worth while require time, patience and work.
8. That you can't get something for nothing.
9. That the world would give me just about what I deserved.
10. That by the sweat of my brow would I earn my bread.
11. That a thorough education not only pays better wages than hard la- bor, but it brings the best of every- thing else, namely, more enjoyable work, better food, more of the whole- some luxuries and pleasures of life, better folks to live and deal with, and best of all the genuine satisfaction that you are something worthy of re- spect, confidence, and the priceless gift of friendship.
12. That honesty is the best policy, not only in dealing with my neighbors, but also in dealing with myself and God.
13. The value of absolute truthful- ness in everything.
14. The folly of not taking older peo- ple's advice.
15. That everything my mother wanted me to do was right.
16. That "Dad" wasn't an old fogy after all. If I had done as he wished me to do, I would be much better off physically, mentally and morally.
17. What it really meant to father and mother to raise their son.
18. What hardships and disappoint- ments would be entailed by my leav- ing home against my parent's wishes.
19. More of the helpful and inspiring parts of the Bible, particularly the four books dealing with the life of Christ.
20. The greatness of the opportunity and joy of serving a fellow man.
21. That Jesus Christ was with me as an elder brother and friend in every activity and relationship of life.

That God's relationship to me was just as helpful and delightful as that of a good shepherd toward his sheep, or of a father toward his son.

22. A faithful friend is a strong de- fense. He that hath found a friend hath found a treasure. A poor man may be said to be rich in the midst of his poverty so long as he enjoys the interior sunshine of a devoted friend.
24. Friendship cheers like a sun- beam, charms like a good story, in- spires like a brave leader, binds like a golden chain, guides like a heavenly star.

The answers will bring to your mind, as they did to mine, many in- stances of men we have known, who might have done better if they could have foreseen at twenty-one what their life work was definitely to be. This is rarely easy to determine and many men have been handicapped be- cause of a false business start in life.

I have in mind a man, now past middle age, who dreamed, as a lad in school, of being an artist. His fath- er, a successful merchant, discouraged this, and gave his son a practical business education. The boy pros- pered, made fortunate investments, and, comparatively early in life, was possessed of a comfortable sum of his own earning. He then told his father that he would leave business, and do that which he had always wished, study art. He is now a painter of fair ability, his father is delighted with his achievement, and regrets having shortened a really brilliant ar- tistic career.

The choice of a congenial life work is one of the most difficult problems of young manhood.

The choice of proper food need not be so, except as thoughtless youth so renders it. The average boy of school age eats most of the time, and eats a great deal. He rarely chews. Thus he achieves bad intestines, a rebellious stomach, and teeth that drop out when he is forty-five. Get ready for forty-five, boys, by chewing thorough- ly your food, and frequent teeth brushing and mouth rinsing.

How to take care of money is a question that doesn't appeal at all to the average young man. He earns it, but to spend, and the free spender is the popular fellow. "Nobody likes a tight-wad, especially girls," I hear some of the young men saying. That is, in a measure true, but no girl, however silly, has real respect for a spendthrift. Learn to keep the golden mein between the way of a tight-wad and an easy mark. Be not niggardly, but don't spend beyond your means, for then you are cheating yourself as well as the other fellow, and making hard places for the coming years.

The world does give a man sooner or later somehow or other, about what he deserves. The man who never shows a grouch, who is never fretted or vexed, who never wonders at any seeming slight, nor feels aught done against him, is the man who is sure to get the best from life, no matter what Fortune has in store for him.

Always to work, always to study, always to be true, are the watchwords of a young man's success.

And remember that dad, old fogy though you think him, has grappled with life, has been up against it as a real proposition, and he is able to give you several valuable pointers on how to choose a vocation and a wife. Learn to talk things over with him, even if you can't always agree, you will find his views stimulating.

Father's a friend worth having.

Cheer-Up Row

Please send cards to Mrs. C. M. Wil- liamson and Mrs. C. D. Mix, of Cairo, Nebraska, November 4, being both their birthdays, and they are the same age.—S. M., Neb.

My eyesight is very bad; I have had seven eye operations at the hospital. Please ask some of the folks to send me picture cards.—John Bonebrake, Beardstown, Ill.

Please send cards to Myrtle Parcell, Sydnorsville, Va., Feb. 26, her eighth birthday.

Santa Claus Exchange now open. Write early.

Merry-Go-Round

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

THE HAWKEYE STATE

I have been waiting for someone to boost Iowa who could do better than I, but as no one has, I will try. But I am only a kid of a farmer, and I don't know whether you will print it or not. Iowa is called the rolling prairie state and there are many very pretty scenes. Now, in the timber-dotted hills, when the leaves are turning, it is beautiful. Then the cornfields and alfalfa fields look good to me. Iowa has many pret- ty lakes and summer resorts. It has many towns, none so very large, but they are all enterprising and prosper- ous. But the agricultural part is our boast. It is the best corn state in the Union, and all other crops are as good as the best. At our state fair can be seen some of the largest and finest ex- hibits of live stock to be found any- where. We have unexcelled shipping facilities to the best markets. We men have to take off our hats to the "Iowa Hens." We have many things educa- tional, such as high schools, colleges, universities, chautauquas, public li- braries, etc. We don't worry about how the ladies dress. We let them dress according to their ideas and best judgment of comfort and economy, and we go ahead raising corn, potatoes and hogs. I will be 21 the 11th of January. Have I a twin? I will answer cards or letters if anyone wishes to write to—Roy S. Field, R. 1, Arion, Iowa.

WONDROUS NATURE

How I wish you might all see our beautiful Panama Rockies! The won- ders shown there are beyond descrip- tion. The greatest, I think, must be the "Counterfeiters' Den." This is never explored unless a guide and a lantern be members of the party. An- other, which particularly interests me, is the "Indian Fireplace." True, to look at it you would say: "That's nothing but a hole in the rock." But let me tell you about the beauty and mystery of it. Put some paper in the fireplace, which is merely an oblong hole in the rocks, not more than eight inches in any way (this is an estimate, as I never measured it) and touch a match to it. If you happen to be on top of the great rock in which the "hole" is situated when the paper is lighted, you will in a short time smell smoke, and, looking about, you will see it issuing from the rock about you. It is a mystery, as it is almost a solid rock and it seems impossible for the smoke to get through, especially as it is many feet above the fireplace. Where is there anything more wonder- ful? We have a photographer in the rocks during the summer, and some fine groups are obtained.

I think we are especially blessed, as near us is also the original Chautau- qua. Where is there a greater educa- tional center and summer resort in one? Doubtless, many of our readers have visited it, so I need not describe that. Do we not have a right to de- scribe Niagara Falls as a New York wonder, too? I think we should have at least, too, one-half of them. What lovely colleges we have and, to me, what a perfect educational system ex- ists in the state! What state has a better? I agree with Mrs. T. S., New York deserves a boost.—Mrs. M., New York.

THE SUNK LANDS

I live in what is known as the sunk lands of southeast Missouri. In the winter months it is very low and boggy. The Mississippi river over- flows a greater portion of this land, but in a favorable season everything is all right for farming. The soil is very rich and will produce most any kind of product. The dredge-ditches that drain this land are very valuable and before they were cut through there weren't very many farms be- tween the prairie and the Mississippi river. But now it is nearly all one solid farm and in cultivation. Land sells from $40 to $75 per acre. I can never thank those enough who so kindly remembered me with cards and cheery letters and papers and magazines. I enjoy them many hours when I feel lonely. I never grow tired of looking over my pretty post cards and hope to receive many more. My hearing is not much better and hope to get many more cheery let- ters to help pass away the lonely win- ter hours. Will some one kindly send me the old ballad, "Lord Bateman," and I will return the kindness in some way.—Mrs. Mary I. Reeves, Panama, Missouri.

Our Cook Book

HIGDON—Take equal quantities of cabbage, green tomatoes, white onions and half the quantity of green pep- per; chop them fine (I run mine through a Gem chopper); put them in an earthen vessel, alternate layers of vegetables and salt; let them remain half a day; squeeze them out and pour over the mass weak vinegar. Let this remain 24 hours; put into enough vine- gar to cover them well; a seasoning of mustard seed, half a box of ground mustard to a gallon of vinegar. Tie in a thin muslin bag mixed spices to season, and black pepper. Take the vegetables from the weak vinegar; put them in the jar in which it is to be kept; pour over the spices and vine- gar; tie the jar; put it in a pot of water, and boil the water around the pickle one hour.—Mrs. C. L. A., Miss.

A GIRL'S CAKE—How many of The Blade girls like to bake cakes? I do. Here is a recipe for one that I always have had good luck with: 1 1-4 teacups of brown sugar, 1-2 cup of butter, 1 egg and the white of another, 1 cup of sweet milk, 2 cups of flour, 1 heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Second part is: 3-4 cup of brown sugar mixed with 3-4 cup of cocoa and the yolk of one egg; pour in a little hot water and mix good; then mix altogether; add 1-2 teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water just before baking.

I would like to have those who try this recipe to write and tell what kind of luck they had. I would enjoy scen- ery postcards for my birthday, Decem- ber 31.—Marie Horn, Pulaski, Pa.

TO KEEP CIDER SWEET—Before it begins to ferment, draw the cider off into a clean cask, and to 12 gallons add 1 ounce of wintergreen extract and half ounce of the extract of sassafras. Shake it well, and be sure that the faucet is kept in tight so that no air can get to the cider. It will be ready for use in about two weeks.—Mrs. J. L. W., Mich.

Household Hints

Dear Sisters—Some one told us we could make bread pudding, using water in place of milk. I wonder how many tried it? I did and found it a success and well worth knowing when one hasn't plenty of milk. Don't think you must use part milk or more egg, a pint or even more water, sugar egg, a pnt or even more water, sugar enough to sweeten and bread—not too much—and seasoning of two or three kinds if handy, and a generous pinch of salt—is all you need. Cook it on top of the stove, and save heat- ing your oven. We like it better than when made of milk. Try it. Ever think how many rich little nuggets we get from the Peace Page?—M. E. S., Mich.

Someone asked what to use in a stove to clean the soot from the pipes. A piece of zinc about four or more inches square, placed on a bed of hot coals in the stove, is the best thing I have found. Old can covers help, but new zinc is the best.—A. J. G.

Makes Stubborn Coughs Vanish in a Hurry

Surprisingly Good Cough Syrup Easily and Cheaply Made at Home.

If some one in your family has an obstinate cough or a bad throat or chest cold that has been hanging on and refuses to yield to treatment, get from any drug store 2½ ounces of Pinex and make it into a pint of cough syrup, and watch that cough vanish.

Pour the 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. The total cost is about 54 cents, and gives you a full pint—a family supply—of a most effective remedy, at a saving of $2. A day's use will usu- ally overcome a hard cough. Easily prepared in 5 minutes—full directions with Pinex. Keeps perfectly and has a pleasant taste. Children like it.

It's really remarkable how promptly and easily it loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals the inflamed membranes in a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough. A splendid remedy for bronchitis, winter coughs, bronchial asthma and whooping cough.

Pinex is a special and highly concen- trated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, which is so healing to the membranes.

Avoid disappointment by asking your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and do not accept anything else. A guar- antee of absolute satisfaction goes with this preparation or money promptly re- funded. The Pinex Co., 214 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Boys and Girls

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

Thinks Well of Father.

I am glad Mrs. Holden suggested "Father's Day," for it gives us chil- dren a chance to write a whole lot on this subject. My father has taught me lessons in honesty, economy, thrift, perseverance and thoroughness. He takes pride in doing his work well, and has taught me to, too. He says a good motto for everybody is "fair play." He wants me to be saving, but I have lots of things and a nice bank account. He buys me good books and we read good books together. I shall try to do the very best I can, and hope to be a comfort and not a worry to my parents. I could write lots more about my father, but I guess this is enough to convince you I think I have as good a father as ever lived.—Truth Seeker, Jr.

A Word for the Girls.

I love the country and all the beau- tiful things that make a country, and I think most of us do. As a peace day flower I agree with those who have chosen a white carnation. There are many other flowers to suit this day, but as the older members of the page wish to remember one of their dear friends on this day I think their wish should be fulfilled.

I think the girls are as much needed on the farm as the boys. I think the girls would enjoy a flock of hens or a small plot of ground, where they could have a garden of their own.

I should enjoy new cards from the Peace Page boys.—Arvil E. Harris, Little Birch, W. Va.

For Bird Lovers.

My Dear Boys and Girls—You re- member August 3 we published a Blade Bird Club list, I want you to see another December 24, and want to make it big. Won't you write now and enroll? Help swell the ranks of the young people who are defending the birds. I wish each one of you would put out a lump of suet for the birds' Christmas present. Let me know if you do this. Your loving,

AUNT MARTHA.

Education and Agriculture.

I am interested in two very im- portant subjects; these are education and advancement of agriculture. We have some as fine farming land as there is almost anywhere. We have good schools and colleges. I am 17 years old. I love farming and school work, I attend school every day. We are now living under the prohibition amendment. I will only add I love the good old Peace Page. Wishing it and its readers extended success.—Olin E. Quick, Rockport, W. Va.

SHORT AND SWEET.

My birthday is February the 20th. I wish I did have a twin. I am the youngest and the oldest in our family, so you see it is very easy for me to become lonesome. I should be very glad to exchange cards.—Eva Barber, Box 397, Buchanan, Mich.

Sadie Mitchell thanks the boys and girls for the many letters and post cards she received.

Myrtle Richard and Esta Lamm, Pennsboro, W. Va., want to exchange cards.

Mamie Blacord and Josephine Quillen, Hiltons, Va., ask cards.

Mary Lou Parcell, Sydnorsville, Va., is very welcome to the Bird Club.

Anna Arnold, Meadows, Ill., has lately moved to this new home from one in Faidfield.

Dorothy Cooper, Ray, O., asks E. E. S. to send her some cards.

Elmer Little, Markelsville, Pa., urges all the boys and girls to work for prohibition. Elmer loves our paper better every day, because it opposes whiskey.

Lillibel Yeager, Akron, Ala., sends us a helpful verse.

Beaulah Mildred Snyder, 10, Nov. 24, New Martinsville, W. Va., wishes to find her twin.

R. Arthur Limberry, Siler City, N. C., 18, likes books and has promised us a letter soon about his life in the country.

Dorothy E. Grigsby, 12, Port Al- leghany, Pa., says she has never been able to find out what Labor Day means or how it started. Please tell.

William Kiser, 12, Swope, Va., lives with his uncle and aunt. He recited his cathechism correctly at Sunday school and received as a re- ward a New Testament. Likes to ride horseback and his uncle is going to get him a pony.

Gracie A. Faucher, 17, September 12, Rego, Ind., would enjoy cards.

POETS' CORNER

ANNABEL LEE

By Edgar Allen Poe.

It was many and many years ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.
I was a child and she was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea;
But we loved with a love that was more than love—
I and my Annabel Lee;
With a love that the winged seraphs of heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling my Annabel Lee;
So that her highborn kinsmen came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in heaven,
Went envying her and me—
Yes, that was the reason (as all men shall know,
In this kingdom by the sea),
That the wind came out of the cloud by night,
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than love
Of those who were older than we—
Of many far wiser than we—
And neither the angels in heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from my soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.
For the moon never beams without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;

And the stars never rise but I feel the bright eyes
Of my beautiful Annabel Lee;
And so, all the night tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling, my darling, my life and my bride,
In the sepulchre there by the sea
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

THE OLD TRUNDLE BED

James Whitcomb Riley.

Oh, the old trundle-bed where I slept when a boy!
What canopied king might not covet the joy?
The glory and peace of that slumber of mine,
Like a long, gracious rest in the bosom divine;
The quaint, homely couch, hidden close from the light
But daintily drawn from its hiding at night;
Oh, a nest of delight from the foot to the head,
Was the queer little, dear little, old trundle-bed!

Oh, the old trundle-bed where I won- dering saw
The stars through the window, and listened with awe
To the sigh of the winds as they trem- blingly crept
Through the trees where the robins so restlessly slept;
Where I heard the low, murmurous chirp of the wren,
And the katydid listlessly chirrup again,
'Til my fancies grew faint and were drowsily led
Through the maze of the dreams of the old trundle-bed!

Oh, the old trundle-bed! Oh, the old trundle-bed!
With its plump little pillow and old- fashioned spread;
Its snowy white sheets and the blan- kets above,
Smoothed down and tucked round with the touches of love;
The voice of my mother to lull me to sleep
With the old fairy stories my memories keep,
Still fresh as the lilies that bloom o'er the head
Once bowed o'er my own in the old trundle-bed.

"ONE FOR FATHER"

I think it is time
To be writing a rhyme
Extolling the virtues of dad.
It's gone far enough
And sure does seem tough,
To think of the snubs he has had.

We write much of mother
And tell how we love her;
We offer our hearts at her shrine.
We praise her ornately
(She takes it sedately!)
Hereafter it's father for mine.

Of course, I'll admit
She deserves quite a bit
Of love and affection, no doubt;
I always have said it,
She gets all the credit
But father's most always left out.

Who does all the plugging
While maw gets the hugging,
Who holds in good weather and bad?
Whose arms bear the burden,
Who scarce get a word in?
Well, I just tell you, it is dad.

How long has he waited
For praises belated
Let's make his poor sarved heart feel glad,
And while we're about it,
Let's stand up about it,
Three ripping hot cheers for old dad!

A TOAST TO OUR SUCCESSOR

Here is a toast that I want to drink
to a fellow I'll never know.
To the fello who's going to take my
place when it's time for me to go.
I've wondered what kind of a chap he'll
be and I've wished I could take
his hand
Just to whisper, "I wish you well, old
man," in a way that he'd under- stand.
I'd like to give him the cheering word
that I've longed at times to hear,
I'd like to give him the warm hand- clasp when never a friend seems near.
I've learned my knowledge by sheer hard work and I wish I could pass it on
To the fellow who'll come to take my place some day when I am gone.

Will he see all the sad mistakes I've made and note all the battles lost?
Will he ever guess of the tears they caused or the heartaches which they cost?
Will he see through the failures and fruitless toil, the underlying plan
And catch a glimpse of the real in- tent and the heart of the van- quished man?
I dare to hope he may pause some day as he toils as I have wrought,
And gain some strength for his weary task from the battles which I have fought,
But I've only the task itself to leave, with the cares for him to face,
And never a cheering word may speak to the fellow who'll take my place.

Then here's to your health, old chap, I drink as a bridegroom to his bride;
I leave an unfinished task for you, but God knows I tried.
I've dreamed my dreams as all men do, but never a one came true,
And my prayer today is that all the dreams may be realized by you;
And we'll meet some day in the great unknown—out in the realm of space?
You'll know my clasp as I take your hand and gaze in your tired face.
Then all our failures will be success in the light of the new found dawn,
So I'm drinking your health, old chap, who'll take my place when I'm gone.

POEMS WANTED

The Old Armchair.
Bright Alfaretta.
Oh, Bury Me Not in the Lone Prairie —to Clyde Anderson, Spearsburg, Va.
Nothing or Something — to Mrs. George R. Kline, Plymouth, O.
Here, Rover! Here, Rover! and Back She Threw Her Ivory Comb—to Mrs. Gus Shaffer, Kennerdale, Pa.
In the Vale of the Shenandoah, and The Soldier's Poor Little Boy—to Mrs. Floyd Rush, Hayesville, O.

A Message To Women

Those of Middle Age Especially.

When you have found no remedy for the horrors that oppress you during change of life, when through the long hours of the day it seems as though your back would break, when your head aches constantly, you are nervous, de- pressed and suffer from those dreadful bearing down pains, don't forget that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the safest and surest remedy, and has carried hundreds of women safely through this critical period.

Read what these three women say:

From Mrs. Hornung, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—"I am writing to let you know how much your medicine has done for me. I failed terribly during the last winter and summer and every one remarked about my appearance. I suf- fered from a female trouble and always had pains in my back, no appetite and at times was very weak.

"I was visiting at a friend's house one day and she thought I needed Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it and have gained eight pounds, have a good appetite and am feeling better every day. Everybody is asking me what I am doing and I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. You may publish this letter if you wish and I hope others who have the same complaint will see it and get health from your medicine as I did."—Mrs. A. HORNUNG, 91 Stanton St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Was A Blessing To This Woman.

SO. RICHMOND, VA.—"I was troubled with a bearing down pain and a female weakness and could not stand long on my feet. Of all the medicines I took nothing helped me like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege- table Compound. I am now regular and am getting along fine. I cannot praise the Compound too much. It has been a blessing to me and I hope it will be to other women."—Mrs. D. TYLER, 23 West Clopton St., South Richmond, Va.

Pains in Side, Could Hardly Stand.

LODI, WIS.—"I was in a bad condition, suffering from a female trouble, and I had such pains in my sides I could hardly move. Be- fore I had taken the whole of one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Veg- etable Compound I felt better, and now I am well and can do a good day's work. I tell everybody what your medicine has done for me." —MRS. JOHN THOMPSON, Lodi, Wisconsin.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for fe- male ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this fa- mous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question: that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

COFFEE

Please tell something about the raising of coffee and also something about this industry in Brazil.—W. H. W., Columbus Grove, O.

Coffee is the seed of an evergreen shrub, which is cultivated in tropical countries. In the cultivated state it is pruned and grows to a height of from 6 to 10 feet. The leaves are green glossy on the upper side, and somewhat resemble those of the laurel. The fruit, often called berries, grows in clusters of from 3 to 12 each with a short stem. The fruit when ripe resembles in appearance a dark red cherry, or a medium sized cranberry. Each berry contains two seeds embedded in a yellowish, sweetish pulp. The trees are raised from seed grown in nurseries, and when of a size to endure variations of temperature they are transplanted to the coffee orchard. They begin to bear when three years old and yield fruit for about 20 years. Considerable space is left between the trees, and corn, bananas and plantain are grown among them. The first year's crop is small, but when in full bearing a tree will yield from one to five pounds, according to location and variety. The regions best adapted to the growth of coffee are between the parallels of 15 north and 15 south latitude and from 1,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level. It is cultivated from latitude 25 degrees north to 30 degrees south in places where the temperature does not fall below 55 degrees F. Moist and somewhat shady slopes are found most desirable. Little streams of water are conducted to the roots of the trees, which are kept very wet until the fruit is nearly ripe, then the water is turned off to prevent the fruit from becoming too succulent. The fruit varies in size and color according to the altitude in which grown; that from the highlands is small and green, while that from the lowlands is larger and of a yellowish tinge. The fruit is harvested with great care, cloths being placed under the trees before shaking them. The fruit is then exposed to the sun to dry, after which it is pulped, washed, dried again, hulled, cleaned and sorted before it is ready for the market. In Brazil the bean is pulped as soon as taken from the tree by machinery.

Some of the coffee producing countries of the world today are: Brazil, the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamacia, Central American and parts of Africa, Arabia, Java and Ceylon. Brazil has a larger coffee-bearing area than any other country; it produces more than two-thirds of the coffee produced in the world. Coffee planting in Brazil has been the most successful farming in the world. In some of the large orchards there are about 5,000,000 trees. San Paulo, a city of 250,000, owes its existence to the trade in coffee raised in the vicinity. Large quantities of the Brazilian coffee are shipped annually to Aden and reshipped to other parts of the world as mocha. In 1911 Brazil exported 1,489,137,000 pounds of coffee.

JOHN HUNT MORGAN

John Hunt Morgan, the confederate general, was born at Huntsville, Ala., June 1, 1826, and died at New Greenville, Tenn., September 4, 1864. His boyhood was spent in Lexington, Ky., where he was later a manufacturer of bagging. Having served through the Mexican was as lieutenant of cavalry, he was eager to enlist for the civil war and was appointed captain of volunteers. Soon discovering that he could best serve the Confederacy by adopting guerilla methods of warfare, he began the series of raids which so annoyed the Union commanders. Moving with great celerity and accompanied by his own telegrapher, he kept himself acquainted with the plans of the enemy while he misled them in regard to his own movements. In 1862 he was rewarded by appointment as major general. In 1863 he projected an extended raid through Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, but was captured and, with many of companions, imprisoned in the Ohio penitentiary. Escaping by tunneling his way out, he again attempted a raid, but while sleeping at a farmhouse near Greenville, Tenn., he was surrounded by national troops under Gen. Alvin C. Gillem, and upon attempting to escape, was killed.

We have no statistics concerning his family.

KENTUCKY GOVERNORS

Please give a list of all the governors of the state of Kentucky, with the length of their terms.—E. W., Piso, Kentucky.

Isaac Shelby	1792 to 1796
James Gerrard	1796 to 1804
Christopher Greenup	1804 to 1808
Charles Scott	1808 to 1812
Isaac Shelby	1812 to 1816
George Madison	1816
Gabriel Slaughter	1816 to 1820
John Adair	1820 to 1824
Joseph Desha	1824 to 1828
Thomas Metcalfe	1828 to 1832
John Breathitt	1832 to 1834
J. T. Morehead	1834 to 1836
James Clark	1836 to 1837
C. A. Wickoffe	1837 to 1840
Robert P. Letcher	1840 to 1844
Wm. Owsley	1844 to 1848
John J. Crittenden	1848 to 1850
John L. Helm	1850 to 1851
Lazarus W. Powell	1851 to 1855
Charles S. Morehead	1855 to 1859
Beriah Magoffin	1859 to 1861
J. F. Robinson	1861 to 1863
Thomas E. Bramlette	1863 to 1867
John L. Helm	1867
John W. Stevenson	1868 to 1871
Preston H. Leslie	1871 to 1875
James B. McCreary	1875 to 1879
Luke P. Blackburn	1879 to 1883
J. Proctor Knott	1883 to 1887
Simon B. Buckner	1887 to 1891
J. Y. Brown	1891 to 1895
Wm. O. Bradley	Jan. 1, '96 to Jan. 1, '00
Wm. O. Bradley	1896 to 1900
J. C. W. Beckham	1900 to 1908
A. E. Willson	1908 to 1912
James B. McCreary	1912

EUROPEAN SOLDIERS' PAY

Please give the yearly pay of some of the principal officers and of privates of the principal powers engaged in the present war.—D. A. M., Albia, Iowa.

The pay of a general, colonel, major, captain, sergeant, private is as follows: England, $14,000, $1,958.27, $1,158.25 to $1,308.03, $987.50 to $1,158.25, $197.60, $85.16; France, $5,760; $1,627, $1,101, $727 to $1,678, $83.40, $20.40; Germany, $3,495, $2,193, $1,638, $850 to $1,275, $76.10 to $141.30, $19.80; Russia, $1,272, $397.50; $397.50, $350, $872, $3.78; Austria, $3,360, $1,440, $802, $600, $51.10, $8.12; Japan, $3,750, $1,470, $774, $450 to $630, $46.80 to 77.40, $8.

ISLAND NO. 10

Kindly tell something about Island Number 10 in the Mississippi river.—F. A. R., Waverly, N. Y.

Island Number 10 was a former island in the Mississippi near the northwestern corner of Tennessee and about 40 miles below Columbus, Ky. Since the civil war it has been washed away. It was the tenth in a succession of islands lying below Cairo, Ill. Early in 1862, having been fortified by the Confederate, General Polk, it was commanded by General Mackall, who had about 7,000 troops of Beauregard's army. It was bombarded for three weeks by Commodore Foote, commanding seven Federal gunboats, and surrendered April 7, 1862. The evacuation was forced by Pope with a large land force. He, under cover of a vigorous fire from two gunboats, which had run past the island at night, brought his men across the river in transports. The defenders of the batteries fled, and were pursued into the swamps. Over 6,000 prisoners were taken, together with a large amount of ammunition and supplies. The Federals lost only a few men.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE STATES

Please give a list of the states where women have equal suffrage right with men.

In the United States women possess equal suffrage rights with men at all elections in Wyoming, established in 1869; in Colorado, in 1893; in Utah, in 1896; in Idaho, in 1896; in Washington, in 1910; in California, in 1911; in Arizona, Kansas and Oregon in 1912; in Nevada and Montana in the recent election.

During 1913 the territorial legislature of Alaska granted full suffrage to women, and the state legislature of Illinois extended all the franchise rights within its power to bestow, namely for all offices not created by the state constitutions. This includes presidential electors, certain county and state offices and all municipal offices except justices of the peace.

MISCELLANEOUS

N. H., Waterford, Ohio — Your question is fully answered elsewhere in the columns of this issue of The Blade.

OLD PEOPLE LIVE 50 YEARS IN ONE HOUSE

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Baldwin, of Hempstead, L. I., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in the same house in which they were wed. During their half century of married life they have never been separated for a day or night, and have never written each other a letter.

KITCHENER'S ARMY EAGER

The British army enrolled and drilled in the United Kingdom now amounts approximately to 1,500,000 men. Of this total 800,000 men belong to what is termed "Kitchener's army," men who have responded to his two calls for 500,000 soldiers to serve three years or for the duration of the war. About 600,000 belong to territorials, while the remainder are enrolled with the special reserves, so-called, or with the regular army, and have seen service previously.

The territorials are considered the flower of the force, as a great majority of them belong to the middle and upper middle classes, and are men accustomed to athletic pursuits. Both mentally and physically they are considered by military men to be about the finest body of its numbers ever assembled under arms.

They are drilling with feverish enthusiasm, and are eager to go abroad for service on the firing line. A considerable part of Field Marshal Kitchener's army is not yet equipped, but is working hard.

Women! Girls!
EARN MONEY
MY FREE BOOK TELLS HOW

Hundreds of women who wrote for this **free book** are now earning from **$15 to $50 per Week** in a refined profession and some earn much more. This **free book** tells all about Beauty Culture and how I teach women in their own homes, by mail—to become expert in

Manicuring
Hair Dressing
Marcel Waving
Scalp Treatment
Face Massage
Shampooing

Removal of Superfluous Hair, Smoothing out Wrinkles, Reducing Double Chin or Flabbiness, and Skin Beautifying are included in the subjects dealt with in **free book** which also tells how women are taught to make cold creams, massage creams, hair tonics, and many other toilet preparations which can be sold at large profits through stores and agents.

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

You can start a visiting practice—working by appointment in your patrons' homes, or you can establish a beauty parlor in your own home. Or learn for your own personal benefit—or earn for charity.

Unlimited opportunities for women (any age 15 to 65) to earn money. Demand for operators is growing every day. Legions of my students quickly establish a lucrative practice—many start earning money before they have graduated. Positive guarantee given to teach you.

FREE BOOK

Don't struggle along in uncongenial employment with long hours and short pay. Educate yourself to do work that has little competition. Isn't it better to spend a half hour daily and qualify yourself to do work that every one else cannot do? The field is large. You will be surprised when you see the great demand for this work in even the very small places. Write to-day for this free book—a post card will do. Address:

ELIZABETH KING,
3494 Station F, New York City.

NOTE.—This is a grand opportunity for women who have a little or all spare time. Fascinating, profitable, refined home employment. See illustrated free book.

FRENCH AEROPLANE CAPTURED BY GERMANS IN BELGIUM

This photograph shows a dismantled French aeroplane on a German transport wagon in Brussels. The machine was captured when the pilot was forced to descend inside the enemy's lines. German aviators dismantled the machine, keeping the engine for one of their own aeroplanes.

U. S. SHOULD HAVE BACKED BELGIUM, SAYS ROOSEVELT

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

MOST western Americans who are past middle age remember young, rapidly growing and turbulent communities in which there was at first complete anarchy. During the time when there was no central police power to which to appeal, every man worth his salt, in other words, every man fit for existence in such a community, had to be prepared to defend himself; and usually, although not always, the fact that he was prepared saved him from all trouble, whereas unpreparedness was absolutely certain to invite disaster.

In such communities, before there was a regular and fully organized police force, there came an interval during which the preservation of the peace depended upon the action af a single official, a sheriff or marshal, who, if the law was defied in arrogant fashion, summoned a posse comitatus composed of as many armed, thoroughly efficient, law-abiding citizens as was necessary in order to put a stop to the wrongdoing. Under these conditions each man had to keep himself armed and both able and willing to respond to the call of the peace officer; and furthermore if he had a shred of wisdom he kept himself ready on an emergency to act on his own behalf if the peace officer did not or could not do his duty.

In such towns I have myself more than once seen well-meaning, but foolish citizens endeavor to meet the exigencies of the case by simply passing resolutions of disarmament without any power back of them. That is, they passed self-denying ordinances, saying that nobody was to carry arms, but they failed to provide methods for carrying such ordinances into effect. In every case the result was the same. Good citizens for the moment abandoned their weapons. The bad men continued to carry them. Things grew worse instead of better; and then the good men came to their senses and clothed some representative of the police power to employ force, potential or existing, against the wrongdoers.

Affairs in the international world are at this time in analogous condition. There is no central police power, and not the least likelihood of having one organized. Well-meaning enthusiasts have tried their hands to an almost unlimited extent in the way of devising all-inclusive arbitration and neutrality treaties, disarmament proposals and the like, with no force back of them, and the result has been stupendous and discreditable alike. Preparedness for war on the part of individual nations has sometimes but not always averted war. Unpreparedness for war, as in the case of China, Korea and Luxembourg, has invariably invited smashing disaster, and sometimes complete conquest. Surely these conditions should teach a lesson that any man who runs may read unless his eyes have been blinded by folly or his heart weakened by cowardice.

Self-Defense Necessary.

The first and immediately vital lesson for each individual nation is that as things are now it must in time of crisis rely on its own stout hearts and ready hands for self-defense. Existing treaties are utterly worthless so far as concerns protecting any free, well-behaved people from one of the great aggressive military monarchies of the world. The all-inclusive arbitration treaties such as those recently negotiated by Messrs. Wilson and Bryan, when taken in connection with our refusal to act under existing treaties, represent about the highest point of slightly mischievous fatuity which can be attained in international matters. Inasmuch as we ourselves are the power that initiated their negotiation, we can do our plain duty to ourselves and our neighbors only by ourselves proceeding from the outset on the theory, and by warning our neighbors, that these treaties in any time of crisis will certainly not be respected by any serious adversary, and probably will of necessity be violated by ourselves. They do not in even the very smallest degree relieve us of the necessity of preparedness for war. To this point of our duty to preparedness I will return later.

The second point is that we ought not and must not rest content merely with working for our own defense. The utterly appalling calamity that has befallen the civilized world during the last three months, and above all the horrible catastrophe that has overwhelmed Belgium without Belgium's having the smallest responsibility in the matter, must make the least thoughtful realize how unsatisfactory is the present basis of international relations among civilized powers. In order to make things better, several things are necessary. We must clearly grasp the fact that mere selfish avoidance of duty to others, even although covered by such fine words as "peace" and "neutrality," is a wretched thing, and an obstacle to securing the peace of righteousness throughout the world. We must recognize clearly the old common law doctrine that a right without a remedy is void. We must firmly grasp the fact that measures should be taken to put force back of good faith in the observance of treaties. The worth of treaties depends purely upon the good faith with which they are executed; and it is mischievous folly to enter into treaties without providing for their execution, and wicked folly to enter into them if they ought not to be executed.

Must Back Wronged Power.

It is necessary to devise means for putting the collective and efficient strength of all the great powers of civilization back of any well-behaved power which is wronged by another power. In other words, we must devise means for executing treaties in good faith, by the establishment of some great international tribunal, and by securing the enforcement of the decrees of this tribunal through the action of a posse comitatus of powerful and civilized nations, all of them being bound by solemn agreement to coerce any power that offends against the decrees of the tribunal. That there will be grave difficulties in successfully working out this plan I would be the first to concede, and I would be the first to insist that to work it out successfully would be impossible unless the nations acted in good faith. But the plan is feasible, and it is the only one which at the moment offers any chance of success. Ever since the days of Henry IV. of France, there has been a growth, slow and halting to be sure but yet evidently a growth, in recognition by the public conscience of civilized nations that there should be a method of making the rules of international morality obligatory and binding among the powers. But merely to trust the public opinion without organized force back of it is silly. Force must be put back of justice, and nations must not shrink from the duty of proceeding by any means that are necessary against wrongdoers. It is the failure to recognize these vital truths that has rendered the actions of our government during the last four or five years impotent to preserve world peace and fruitful only in earning for us the half veiled derision of other nations.

Says Belgium Was Outraged.

The attitude of our own government during the last three months shows how worthless the present treaties, unbacked by force, are, and how utterly ineffective mere passive neutrality is to secure even the smallest advance in world morality. I have been very reluctant in any way to criticize the action of the present administration in foreign affairs; I have faithfully, and in some cases against my own deep-rooted personal convictions, sought to justify what it has done in Mexico and as regards the present war; but the time has come when loyalty to the administration's action in foreign affairs means disloyalty to our national self-interest and to our obligations towards humanity at large. As regards Belgium the administration has clearly taken the ground that our own selfish ease forbids us to fulfill our explicit obligations to small neutral states when they are deeply wronged. It will never be possible in any war to commit a clearer breach of international morality than that committed by Germany in the invasion and subjugation of Belgium. Every one of the nations involved in this war, and the United States as well, have committed such outrages in the past. But the very purpose of the Hague conventions and of all similar international actions was to put a stop to such misconduct in the future.

At the outset I ask our people to remember that what I say is based on the assumption that we are bound in good faith to fulfill our treaty obligations; that we will neither favor nor condemn any other nation except on the ground of its behavior; that we feel as much good-will to the people of Germany or Austria as to the people of England, of France, or of Russia; that we speak for Belgium only as we could speak for Holland or Switzerland or one of the Scandinavian or Balkan nations; and that if the circumstances as regards Belgium had been reversed, we would have protested as emphatically against wrong action by England or France as we now protest against wrong action by Germany.

U. S. Should Bear Burden.

The United States and all the great powers now at war were parties to the international code created in the regulations annexed to the Hague conventions of 1899 and 1907. As President, acting on behalf of this government, and in accordance with the unanimous wish of our people, I ordered the signature of the United States to those conventions. Most emphatically I would not have permitted such a farce to have gone through if it had entered my head that this government would not consider itself bound to do all it could to see that the regulations to which it made itself a party were actually observed when the necessity for their observance arose. I cannot imagine any sensible nation thinking it worth while to sign future Hague conventions if even such a powerful neutral as the United States does not care enough about them to protest against their open breach. Of the present neutral powers, the United States of America is the most disinterested and the strongest, and should therefore bear the main burden of the responsibility in this matter.

It is quite possible to make an argument to the effect that we never should have entered into the Hague conventions, because our sole duty is to ourselves and not to others, and our sole concern should be to keep ourselves at peace, at any cost, and not to help other powers that are oppressed, and not to protect against wrongdoing. I do not myself accept this view, but in practice it is the view taken by the present administration, apparently, with, at the moment, the approval of the mass of our people. Such a policy, while certainly not exalted, and, in my judgment, neither farsighted nor worthy of a high-spirited and lofty-souled nation, is yet in a senes understandable, and in a sense defensible.

Obtained Cheap Credit.

But it is quite indefensible to make agreements and not live up to them. The climax of absurdity is for any administration to do what the present administration during the last three months has done. Mr. Wilson's administration has shirked doing the duty plainly imposed on it by the obligations of the conventions already entered into; and, at the same time, it has sought to obtain cheap credit by entering into a couple of score new treaties infinitely more drastic than the old ones, and quite impossible of honest fulfillment. When the Belgian people complained of violations of the Hague tribunal, it was a mockery, it was a timid and unworthy abandonment of duty on our part, for President Wilson to refer them back to the Hague court, when he knew that the Hague court was less than a shadow unless the United States, by doing its clear duty, gave the Hague court some substance. If the Hague conventions represented nothing but the expression of feeble aspirations toward decency, uttered only in time of profound peace, and not to be even expressed above a whisper, when, with awful bloodshed and suffering, the conventions were broken, then it was idle folly to enter into them. If, on the other hand, they meant anything, if the United States had a serious purpose, a serious sense of its obligations to world righteousness, when it entered into them, then its plain duty as the trustee of civilization is to investigate the charges solemnly made as to the violation of the Hague conventions. If such investigation is made, and if the charges prove well founded, then it is the duty of the United States to take whatever action may be necessary to vindicate the principles of international law set forth in these conventions.

I am not concerned with the charges of individual atrocity. The prime fact is that Belgium has committed no offense, whatever, and yet that her territory has been invaded and her people subjugated. This prime fatc cannot be left out of consideration in dealing with any matter that has ocurred in connection with it. Her neutrality has certainly been violated, and this is in clear violation of the fundamental principles of the Hague conventions. It appears clear that undefended towns have been bombarded, and that towns which were defended have been attacked with bombs at a time when no attack was made upon the defnss. This is crtainly in contravention of the Hague agreement forbidding the bombardment of undefended towns. Illegal and excessive contributions are expressly condemned under articles 49 and 52 of the conventions. If these articles do not forbid the levying of such sums as $40,000,000 from Brussels, and $90,000,000 from the province of Brabant, then the articles are absolutely meaningless. Articles 43 and 50 explicitly forbid the infliction of a collective penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, on a population on account of acts of individuals, for which it cannot be regarded as collectively responsible. Either this prohibition is meaningless, or it prohibits just such acts as the punitive destruction of Vise, Louvain, Aerschot and Dinant. Furthermore, a great deal of the appalling devastation of central and east central Belgium has been aparently terrorizing, and not punitive, in its purpose, and this is explicitly forbidden by the Hague conventions.

Compliments From Foreigners

As I have before said, I think that the party in Germany which believes in a policy of aggression represents but a minority of the nation. It is powerful only because the great majority of the German people are rightfully in fear of aggression at the expense of Germany, and sanction striking only because they fear lest they themselves be struck. The greatest service that could be rendered to peace would be to convince Germany, as well as other powers, that in such event we would do all we could on behalf of the power that was wronged. Extremists in England, France and Russia talk as if the proper outcome of the present war would be the utter dismemberment of Germany and her reduction to impotence such as that which followed for her upon the 30 years' war. I have actually received letters from Frenchmen and Englishmen upbraiding me for what they regard as a pro-German leaning in these articles I have written. To these well-meaning persons I can only say that Americans who remember the extreme bitterness felt by northerners for southerners, and southerners for northerners, at the end of the civil war, are saddened but in no wise astonished that other peoples should show a like bitterness. I can only repeat that to dismember and hopelessly shatter Germany would be a frightly calamity for mankind, precisely as the dismemberment and shattering of the British empire or of the French republic would be. It is right that the United States should regard primarily its own countrymen. But I believe that I speak for a considerable number of my countrymen when I say that we ought not solely to consider our own interests. Above all, we should not do as the present administration does, for it refuses to take any concrete action in favor of any nation which is wronged, and yet it also refuses to act so that we may ourselves be sufficient for our own protection.

Our Duty to Ourselves.

A sincere desire to act well toward other nations must not blind us to the fact that as yet the standard of international morality is both low and irregular. The behavior of the great military empires of the Old World, in reference to their treaty obligations and their moral obligations, toward countries such as Belgium, Finland and Korea, shows that it would be utter folly for us in any grave crisis to trust to anything save our own preparedness and resolution for our safety. The other day there appeared in the newspapers extracts from a translation of a report made by a general of the Prussian army staff outlining the plan of operations by Germany in the event of war with America. Great surprise was expressed by innocent Americans that such plans should be in existence, and private individuals stated unofficially that the account was incorrect—although there were no official denials. Neither the resentment expressed, nor yet the denials of fact, were necessary. One feature of the admirable preparedness in which Germany and Japan stand so far above all other nations, and especially above our own, is their careful consideration of hostilities with all possible antagonists. Bernhardt's famous books treat of possible war with Austria, and possible attack by Austria upon Germany, although the prime lessons that they teach are those contained in the possibility of war as it has actually occurred, with Germany and Austria in alliance. This does not indicate German hostility to Austria, it merely indicates German willingness to look squarely in the face all possible facts. Of course, and quite properly, the German general staff has carefully considered the question of hostilities with America, and doubtless plans were drawn up with minute care and provision at the time when there was friction between the two countries over Samoa, at the time when Admiral Deitrich clashed with Dewey in Manila Bay, and on the latter occasion when there was friction in connection with Venezuela. This did not represent German ill-will toward America. It represented the perfectly proper and commonsense consideration of possibilities by reflected rulers; and the failure to give this consideration would have reflected severely upon these rulers. To become angry because such plans exist would be childish. To fail to profit by our knowledge that they certainly do exist would, however, be not merely childish but imbecile. I have myself become personally cognizant of the existence of such plans, and of the larger features of their details in two cases, as regards two different nations.

Our Unpreparedness Known.

The essential feature of these plans has been the seizure of some of great coast cities, and the terrorization of these cities so as to make them give enormous ransoms; ransoms of such a size that our own country would be crippled, whereas our foes would be enabled to run the war against us with a handsome profit to themselves. These plans are based, of course, upon the belief that we have not sufficient foresight and intelligence to keep our navy in first-class condition, and upon not merely the belief but the knowledge that our utter unpreparedness otherwise so great that on land we would be entirely helpless against a moderate sized expeditionary force belonging to any first-class military power. Foreign military and naval observers know well that our navy has been used during the last year or son in connection with the Mexican situation in such manner as to accomplish the minimum of results as regards Mexico, while at the same time to do the maximum of damage in interrupting the maneuvering and the gun practice of our fleets. They regard Messrs. Wilson and Bryan as representatives of the American people in their entire inability to understand the real nature of the forces that underlie international relations and the importance of preparedness. They are entirely cold blooded in their views of us. Foreign rulers may despise us for our supine unpreparedness, and for our readiness to make treaties taken together with our refusal to fulfill these treaties by seeking to avert wrong done to others. But their contempt will not prevent their using this nation as arbiter in order to bring about peace if to do so suits their purposes; and if on the contrary one or the other of the several military empires becomes the world mistress as the result of this war, that power will infringe our rights whenever and to the extent that it deems it advantageous to do so, and will make war upon us whenever it believes that such war will be to its own advantage.

Training Our Young Men.

Training of our young men in field maneuvers and in marksmanship, as is done in Switzerland, and to a slightly less extent in Australia, would be of immense advantage to the physique and morale of our whole population. It would not represent any withdrawal of our population from civil pursuits, such as occurs among the great military states of the European continent. In Switzerland, for instance, the ground training is given in the schools, and the young man after graduating serves only some four months with the branch of the army to which he is attached, and after that only about eight days a year, not counting his rifle practice. All serve alike, rich and poor, without any exceptions, and all whom I have ever met, the poor even more than the rich, are enthusiastic over the beneficial effects of the service, and the increase in self-reliance, self-respect and efficiency which it has brought. The utter worthlessness of make-believe soldiers who have not trained will be evident to anyone who cares to read such works as Professor Johnson's recent volume on Bull Run. Our people should make a thorough study of the Swiss and Australian systems, and then adapt them to our own use. To do so would be a stride toward war, as the feeble folk among the ultra-pacificists would doubtless maintain. It would be the most effectual possible guarantee that peace would dwell within our borders, and it would also make it possible for us not only to insure peace for ourselves, but to have our words carry weight if we spoke against the commission of wrong and injustice at the expense of others.

But we always must remember that no institutions will avail unless the private citizen has the right kind. When a leading congressman says that he will arm himself with war experience, shows conclusively in open speech in the House that we are utterly unprepared, and that it is our duty to ourselves if assailed, to support President Wilson answers him with a cheap sneer, with unworthy insinuation, and the repeated warnings of Leonard Wood are treated with the same difference. Nevertheless, I do believe that this attitude on the part of our public servants really represents the real convictions of the average American. As Charles Burlingame says in his recent admirable article, he said, "A militia would afford adequate security to a free state if made up of poltroons or of peace-at-any-price people," the ideal citizen of a free state must be a first class fighting man who scorns either to submit to or to inflict wrong. American sentiment is sound at core and this means that at the bottom we as a people accept as the basis of sound morality not the ease and soft selfishness and the timidity that fears every species of risk and hardship, but the courage and strength of manliness which regards as the ideal the stern unflinching performance of duty, and which, whithersoever that ideal may lead.

(Copright, 1914, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

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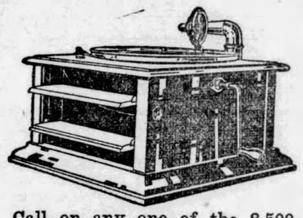
The "Meteor" $17.50



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A SHUDDER IN THIS S

Near Lille a French de marksman was stationed at a ing bridge with two comrades for him, says a dispatch from ern France. It was important the enemy should be held back out the bridge being blown away marksman hid behind a fence yards from the bridge.

Two lancers appeared and he them; then three, and he shot also. Five Uhlans then came t gether, and he brought down one. Altogether he killed 30 Germans almost as well as a rifleuse would have done. In the ing the colonel embraced the wo ful marksman before all his rades, kissing him on both che

Believe Me I Eat Everyth

For I Know a Stuart's Dysp Tablet Will Digest Any M At Any Time.

How often do we see men who not eat and how often do we other men boasting of their ab to eat.

The secret of all health is dige The secret of digestion is the which are supplied by the bo separate the ingredients needed those that are of no use to the tem.

The Pessimist—"Your appetite gusts me. You eat like a giant a **The Optimist**—"Believe me, I my body what it tells me to d and whether it be midnight or n always obey appetite and then I Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet."

When a heavy meal has been the entire body is called upon to nish the digestive organs with to take care of it. The more strain the weaker become the to take care of the next meal as

A Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet Nature in Nature's own way. little tablets are filled with the ingredients and essences so ne to every normal and perfect sto

One quality or ingredient Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet will 3,000 times its weight in food. if you can what a big help this to a depleted digestion. Other dients aid in building up the di juices and blood. The stomach intestines have their duties light and thus irritation, soreness and linings are permitted to be cure the system naturally, quickly, lessly.

Thousands of dyspeptics and ach sufferers would be glad to you what Stuart's Dyspepsia Ta have done for them. This is makes these tablets sold in drug store in this country, fifty cents.

To anyone wishing a free tria these tablets please address F. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marsh Mich., and a small sample pack will be mailed free.

How I Darkened My Gray Hair

Lady Gives Simple Home Recipe That She Used to Darken Her Gray Hair.

For years I tried to restore my gray hair to its natural color with the prepared dyes and stains, but none of them gave satisfaction and they were all expensive. I finally ran onto a simple recipe which I mixed at home that gives wonderful results. I gave the recipe, which is as follows, to a number of my friends, and they are all delighted with it: To 7-oz. of water add a small box of Barbo Compound, 1 oz. of bay rum and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Use every other day until the hair becomes the required shade, then every two weeks. It will not only darken the gray hair, but removes dandruff and scalp humors, and acts as a tonic to the hair. It is not sticky or greasy, does not rub off and does not color the scalp. You can prepare it at home at very little expense.—Advertisement.

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 652 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

...MANS RECEIVE ...OW FROM JAPS

...Holding Out 65 Days ...rts of Tsing-Tao Surrender.

...Nov. 7.—With the capture of ...e today by the allied-Japanese ...rmany is now deprived of all ...s possessions. The German ...who were taken when the ...surrendered are being placed ...ssports and will probably be ...n southern Japan.

...llowing official announcement, ...the capture of the German ...in China, was made by the ...war office:

...ing a series of furious at...nd, sea and air, the German ...Tsing-Tao surendered this ...A white flag was raised ...weather observation bureau ...o'clock and we sus...bout 7 o'clock and we sus...ing. An officer was sent for...a white flag and he was in...a messenger from the Ger...mander that the defenders ...ing to surrender. He was in...that the surrender would have ...onditional and to this he ...

...ation of Tsing-Tao shows that ...uffered severely from our fire. ...our land artillery, our war...our aeroplanes shattered a ...of the city. Conditions in ...were very bad. Forts Bis...Moltke and Iltis were badly ...The English forces, co...with the Japanese, deserve ...redit for their bravery in ...

...rmans Resist Gallantly.

...final assault was made Fri... when the infantry charged ...ort of the first line of de... occupied it after furious ...The Germans resisted gal...ending the work with valor ...the admiration of the ...and English forces, but they ...umbered and the Japanese ...ordered to take the works ...ost. Many of the attacking ...were killed, but the Germans ...ally compelled to give way ...ated the fortress, losing 200 ...

...guns of this fort were turned ...the other and fresh artillery ...ught to the front. General Ya... who led the successful charge ...s, directed the night battle ...minated successfully for the ...

...nder Fire 65 Days.

...of the fall of Tsing-Tao was ...ue to the British foreign of...ndon.

...e forts defending Tsing-Tao, ...t and capital of the German ...ny of Kiao-Chau, were under ...days. Part of the time stormy ...prevented the Anglo-Jap...eet from taking part in the ...ment, but the batteries on ...side were kept in action in...Every day, when the ...permitted, Japanese aero...flew over the city and drop...bombs. The German losses were ...

...ay Chase German Ships.

...ast, Emperor William was op...to the surrender of the strong...and notified the German gover...general to "Die fighting, but ...surrender." But later the kaiser ...ized the folly of this order and ...permission for the surrender of ...ace. With the Japanese in ...of Tsing-Tao, the ships which ...action there are now at liber...upon a cruise after the Ger...et in the Pacific. It is likely ...s will be done.

Copper Magnate Who Died in Saratoga, N. Y.

FRITZ AUGUSTUS HEINZE.

HEINZE DIES SUDDENLY

Copper Magnate Passes Away in Saratoga, N. Y.

New York, Nov. 5.—Fritz Augustus Heinze, who died last night at Saratoga, had a sensational career in the financial world. After acquiring a fortune of millions through mining interests in the west, he came to New York and became interested in other ventures, most of which were unsuccessful.

For several years Mr. Heinze had been involved in litigation almost constantly, and it was said by his associates that he had lost a large part of his fortune.

From the time he was graduated from the Columbia School of Mines, in 1889, until his death, he was identified with mining and smelting operations, and only about a month ago returned from a trip through the west in connection with his holdings. His interests were especially large in Montana and British Columbia. In Montana he was at one time a power in politics.

MOOSE MEET IN CHICAGO

Progressive Leaders Consider New Campaign.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—The meeting here December 2, of the executive committee of the Progressive party assumed added importance today with the announcement that a full attendance of party leaders of all the western states was also expected. With the chiefs in conference, it is expected that the defeat of November 3 will be analyzed and new campaign plans based on the result. Local leaders insist that there is no thought of amalgamation with the Republicans.

REPORT SAYS VILLA HAS SEIZED NEW PRESIDENT

New York, Nov. 9.—General Eulalio Gutierrez, who was elected president of Mexico at the recent Aguas Calientes convention, has been imprisoned by General Francisco Villa, according to a telegram said to come from General Venustiano Carranza, and made public here last night by the Mexican bureau of information, the same agency that last night announced Gutierrez had repudiated the acts of the convention electing him.

BRITISH-JAP FLEET TO HUNT GERMANS

Must Unite to Run Down Kaiser's Warships Controlling Pacific.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Advices received from Pacific coast points as well as from Europe indicate that the naval battle off Coronel, Chile, will soon be followed by another battle in which Japanese warships will aid the British in an effort to run down and destroy the German fleet.

Confirmation of the victory of Admiral Grof von Spee's fleet was received today from American Minister Fletcher at Santiago and from other sources.

All efforts to find a trace of the Good Hope, flagship of the British squadron, have failed and it now seems certain that she went to the bottom with all on board. If this is true the total loss of lives, including the Monmouth's 685 men, is nearly 1,600.

It is argued that the Good Hope was too badly damaged to keep afloat long and that if she had made a port or gone ashore some word would have been received from Rear Admiral Cradock, commander of the squadron, who was aboard her.

Americans Praise Germans.

It became known here today that several important messages bearing on the future movements of English and Japanese warships in the Pacific have been received and sent out of Washington.

Not a word has come out of London about the naval battle. This is believed to be due to the censors, who are withholding the news from the English public.

Naval officers here were enthusiastic today in their admiration of the strategy which they consider responsible for the victory by German warships over the British squadron.

It was declared that not in the history of modern naval warfare has there been a finer demonstration of the principles of strategy to such effect. They consider that the commander of the German fleet in the Pacific solved perfectly the problem set before him by effecting an unexpected concentration of all the vessels under his command and gathering them to strike a decisive blow at the enemy.

On the other hand, officers here are of the opinion that the British admiralty made a gross blunder in its movement directed against the German commerce destroyers operating in the Pacific ocean. Ships of sufficient striking power and in sufficient number to overpower the aggregate German naval forces in the Pacific should have been sent out with Rear Admiral Cradock's command, it is said.

British Squadron Outclassed.

Not only were the British compelled to face an enemy in force, contrary to their expectations of picking up the Germans piecemeal, but they were outclassed from the very start of the engagement, both in number of ships and hitting power of guns. The British vessels were doomed from the moment they were sighted by the united German squadron, in the opinion of naval officers.

It is assumed here that the entire movement was directed by the commander of the German warships in the Pacific, which for months have been operating, not as a unit, but scattered far and wide. The operation began, it is believed, with the publication of the fact that Admiral Cradock and his squadron were proceeding from the east coast of South America to the Pacific.

The smashing blow delivered by the Germans gives them complete control of the Pacific for an indefinite period.

That either Great Britain or Japan must immediately send out either a cruiser squadron more powerful than the Germans or a battleship strong enough to whip the German force single-handed is the opinion of officers here. It is pointed out that the Pacific is now practically closed to British commerce and will continue to be so until the German warships are all accounted for.

The German fleet can now scatter to all parts of the Pacific, and it is not doubted that it has already done so. There are many countries in South and Central America from which the German cruisers can obtain coal and supplies without violating the neutrality of any of them by going to any one twice. As a matter of fact, violations of the neutrality of some of the smaller southern republics in favor of the German warships would occasion no surprise here, as German interests are very strong in many of them.

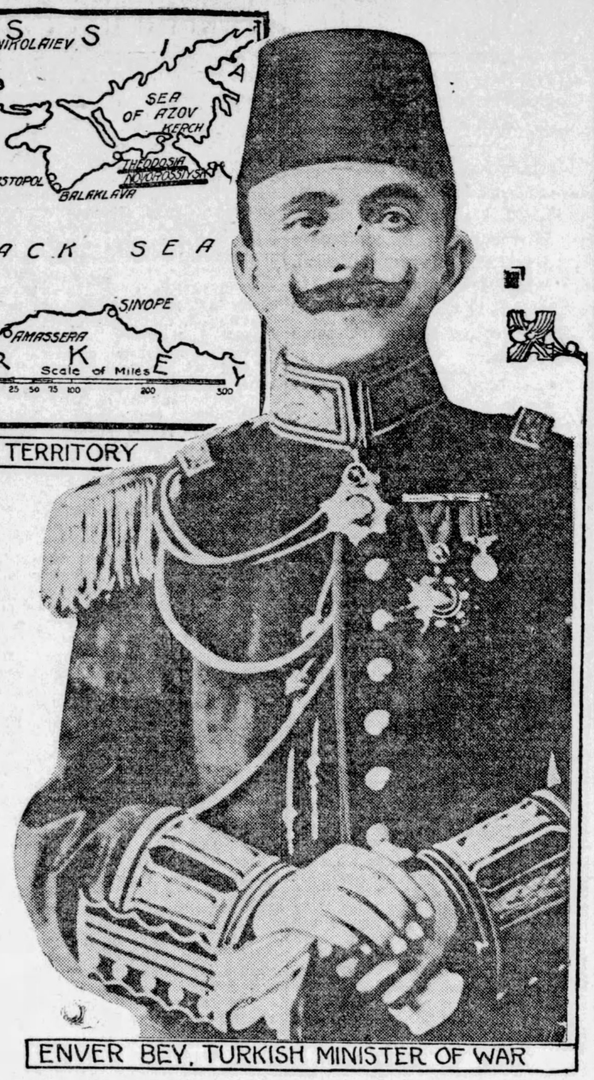
AGENCY FOR PRISONERS FLOODED WITH LETTERS

The International Agency for Prisoners at Berne, Switzerland, is in receipt every day of about 10,000 letters making inquiry concerning prisoners, and of about 800 letters supplying information concerning soldiers in the hands of the enemy. Since the opening of the war the office has received upward of 165,000 demands for information, especially about French prisoners in Germany and German prisoners in France.

Map of Black Sea Where Turkey Is Trying To Defeat Russia and Turkey's War Head

MAP OF BLACK SEA WAR TERRITORY

In this map of the Black sea are underlined the places which were bombarded by the Turkish warships at the start of the war with Russia. Enver Bey is the Turkish minister of war.



ENVER BEY, TURKISH MINISTER OF WAR

LABOR CALLS FOR RULE OF REASON

A. F. of L. Makes Protest Against Competitive Armament.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—Pronouncing the passage of the Clayton trust bill as organized labor's greatest single accomplishment for the last year, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor presented its annual report today to the thirty-fourth convention of the federation here. The voluminous document covers every question which has affected labor during the year, including the European war.

Of the Clayton bill the council's statement says it "contains the most fundamental, the most comprehensive enunciation of industrial freedom, found in any legislative act in the history of the world," and it was obtained through "the organized economic power" represented by the workers of the United States.

Would Abolish War.

Summing up steps that may be taken toward the abolishment of war, the report continues:

"Militarism and competitive armament must be abolished and tribunals for awarding justice and agencies for enforcing determinations must be instituted. International interests and issues exist. Political institutions should be established corresponding to political developments. Those most interested should lead in demands for world federation and the rule of reason between nations.

"Organized labor," it adds, "has assisted the effort to mitigate the industrial disorganization and losses entailed by the European war."

Touching the Mexican situation, the report continues. "We extend to the people of Mexico under this new regime our felicitations and our best hopes for their welfare and progress."

Mining Conditions.

Lengthy presentations were made of conditions in mining fields in West Virginia, Colorado, Michigan and Montana, including much of the correspondence exchanged between operators, employes and officials of the federal and state governments. Summing up the general situation the report says:

"The various different movements of the miners for improved conditions have been more conspicuous this past year than those of any other organization. This is due to the intensity with which the struggles have been waged, amounting in ach instance practically to civil war, to the number of human beings to whom the struggle meant privation, suffering and losses."

Statistical reports show the membership this year to total 2,020,671, as against 1,996,004 last year. The one cent assessment fund to defray expenses of the United Hatters and contempt cases shows that of $15,018, the sum of $14,752 has been expended, the largest item being attorneys' fees to Alton B. Parker for both cases, amounting to $9,547. Charters issued this year to various unions numbered 225.

SUSPEND GERMAN WIRELESS TO TUCKERTON, N. J., STATION

New York, Nov. 6.—The Western Union Telegraph & Cable Co. announced Thursday night that communication with Germany and Austria by way of the wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., has been suspended until further notice.

WIVES, MOTHERS, MARTYR THEMSELVES IN BELGIUM

Nieuport, Nov. 3 (Delayed in transmission.)—"It is impossible to be with the Belgian army, making its last stand on its own territory, without being carried away by sympathy," writes an eyewitness of the battle here.

"It is a fight of men against big guns. And the men have cheerfully given their lives to hold that little stretch of lowland east of Nieuport.

"I began to see the cost of defense at Folkestone, when 1,500 wounded were taken off a hospital ship and 10,000 refugee Belgians were waiting to see if their relatives were among them. Calais is full of wounded and refugees.

"At Dunkirk you see only the martial side, but in my hotel there are two Belgian officers who come to dinner with their pretty young wives. One was an aviator, and I thought his wife looked the more apprehensive of the two.

Women Spur Men On to Fight.

"The way the women keep right behind the battle line makes this Belgian fight picturesque. They are at the smallest end of their country—and it is pitifully small, for I walked from the battle line to the French frontier in two hours — bravely sending their men back to battle, with never a tear.

"I dined last night with the 25 remaining members of a mitrailleuse company of 70, which went into the trenches Monday. The rest had been blown to pieces by the German artillery. Such is the pluck of the Belgians. Of the 20 dogs with them eight were alive.

"This remnant of a company attached itself this morning to another shattered company of the Belgian army, and returned to battle, laughing. Last night they feasted and saw their mothers and wives. This morning they were back in the fight.

Wives Meet Men—Send Them Back.

"At a little town near Nieuport, where I slept, we were within two miles of falling shells; and during the night new long range batteries took up a position behind us. But the town was full of women folk of the army.

"It is a seaside resort, and many of the hotels are full. At night, after a day's fighting, some soldiers always are permitted a few hours' leave. Last night, as evening approached, the women began to appear, walking out toward the Nieuport road.

"Five miles away there was a carriage. Watching their faces, I could see when husband, brother or son appeared. Father and son came together and lifted a weight from a little Belgian woman's heart until she saw her son's head was bandaged. Both father and son made light of it, and I saw them later dining together and having a good time.

Women Calmly Await Worst.

"Ten or more women still were waiting when I passed that way, about 7 o'clock. The only one I saw who learned the worst was met by a kind Belgian boy, who led her away before he broke the news to her. He did this to spare the others. He came into the hotel an hour later subdued by a woman's grief, but in half an hour he was laughing and drinking with the rest.

"In the fight today I heard him joking. This air of devil-may-care is real. It satisfies one's ideal of a soldier and takes the grimness away.

"They are all that way. Dozens of men, going forward today once wore bandages. One had his right hand wrapped up, except his thumb. He could pull the trigger with that.

"Many officers carry guns and every gun counts, one said. The day before yesterday I saw hundreds of Belgian soldiers in Calais without arms. An English correspondent there said that the Belgian army had been broken to pieces. Today I passed hundreds of similar Belgian soldiers, bound back with new rifles.

"The whole of the Belgian army is right around the king. King Albert has made his stand, and neither he nor his men will retreat from their own soil unless they are swept away.

"Most of the orders on the firing line seem to be passed by word of mouth.

"I believe most of the soldiers rush in without orders. When they are wounded they get out as best they can.

"I met one limping back to Furnes last night who had his arm bandaged and walked bent. He told me he had a bullet in his back. It had been dressed, but he had to walk because there were enough automobiles only for the seriously wounded, he said.

King Mingles With Men.

"A dozen soldiers told me that the king is everywhere. I saw him twice yesterday and he slept in a little village near my hotel last night.

"He has no special guard. He travels around in an automobile like any staff officer. I would not have known who he was if he had not been pointed out to me. He is an informal king, who sleeps securely surrounded by the remnant of his people.

"A private in a mitrailleuse company, who sat beside me last night, told me he passed the king walking on a street an hour previously, and the king, recognizing the insignia of his company, stopped and asked leave to shake his hand. It was to him the most natural thing in the world.

"He did not remember until I mentioned the king that King Albert had sent his congratulations to the brave little company. Then they drank to the king of Belgium and in my honor to the United States.

All Plain Belgians Now

"There is no line left between the officers and soldiers. They are just Belgians now. They fight, drink and make merry, as well as die together, and they talk about Christmas in Brussels as if it were a certainty.

"Here war is not cut and dried and maneuvered from the rear. It is an army of individuals, all of whom are sharpshooters. They hardly know what discipline is. Instead they have esprit de corps. Now that they have been reinforced, instead of taking a rest, they are reforming formally and heading back to battle to die.

"The victory of the Belgians at Dixmude is now history. For the second time since the war began the Belgians held the Germans at a crucial time.

"Dixmude is another Liege, only the Belgian guns were this time mitrailleuses, which gave the Germans the same treatment that the forts at Liege received. These mitrailleuse, dog drawn, have been right in the trenches within a few hundred yards of the Yser. They are not giving the Germans a mometn's rest on what dry land they have been able to find.

German Advance Checked.

"After watching the battle of the Yser for 24 hours it looked to me as if the German advance could get no further.

"Victory is due to the Belgians.

"They have held the Germans at the Yser for ten days and have paid 8,000 lives for it.

"They have fought practically without artillery and their losses are largely due to the Krupps, rather than the German infantry."

SYMPTOMS WHICH SHOW COWS ARE DISEASED

This is the department of agriculture's description of the hoof and mouth disease:

"This plague among domestic animals, especially cattle, sheep, swine and goats, is characterized by sensitive sore on the tongue, palate and hoof of the animals.

"The sores become red and raw within a very short time and cause the disease to spread rapidly to other cattle.

"Lameness appears and the milk ducts dry up. It takes two years to cure an animal.

"The only way to stamp out the disease is to destroy all animals afflicted."

HOME RULE EDGE LESS THAN 20,000

Dry Counties Yet to Report Official Figures Will Cut Majority.

Columbus, Nov. 7.—Another attempt to vote Ohio dry will be made in 1915 instead of in 1916 if the trustees of the Anti-Saloon League in their meeting Tuesday listen to the pleas of drys from all over the state. There is reason in the attitude of the drys, too, as is shown by the official count compiled by statisticians in the office of Secretary of State Graves. The count on the home rule amendment shows it carried by less than 20,000 majority; for official figures from all but eight counties reporting today give these figures:

Home Rule, yes 528,799
Home Rule, no.....503,368

Dry Counties Yet to Report.

Home rule majority—25,431 with Ashtabula, Delaware, Carroll, Holmes, Huron, Warren and Wayne counties, all of which unofficially report dry majorities, yet to report.

The same 80 counties reporting officially give an adverse majority of 101,555 on the prohibition amendment on these figures:

Prohibition, yes 467,357
Prohibition, no 568,912

Other amendments, woman's suffrage and taxation, based on returns from the same 80 counties, lost thus:

Woman's suffrage, yes.....308,732
Woman's suffrage, no.....568,912
Taxation, yes 215,537
Taxation, no 514,742

Socialist Vote Surprises.

On the state ticket the surprise will be the close vote between the Progressives and the Socialists. With all but ten counties heard from the tabulation shows that the Socialist vote will be close to, if not larger than the Progressives. The counties which have not turned in their figures are:

Ashtabula, Clermont, Delaware, Gallia, Harrison, Holmes, Huron, Tuscarawas, Wayne and Wood.

It is very probable that complete returns will not be available until Monday, according to the statisticians in the secretary of state's office, as the office will close at noon today.

The votes cast for candidates on the state ticket and United States senator for 78 counties are as follows:

Governor—Cox, D., 458,611; Willis, R., 476,102; Garfield, Prog., 52,499; Wilkins, Soc., 45,284.

Lieutenant governor—Greenlund, 418,687; Arnold,439,573; Williams, 41,846; M. J. Hynes, 41,071.

Secretary of state—J. H. Secrest, 408,469; Hildebrant, 434,534; Woods, 44,758; Wycoff, 43,030.

State Treasurer—Brennan, 408,119; Archer, 431,033; Douglas, 40,887; Newbauer, 42,517.

Attorney General—McGhee, 401,922; E. C. Turner, 436,862; J. P. Turner, 50,760; Katz, 42,723.

United States Senator.

United States Senator—Hogan, 395,597; Harding, 482,482; Garford, 56,042; Hitchins, 45,577.

With returns from 12 counties still out, the vote on the state judicial ticket stood as follows:

Supreme Court Chief Justice—Nichols, 276,467; Taggart, 247,947; Madden, 166,121.

Judges of the Supreme Court—Jones, 267,277; Matthias, 260,263; Wilkin, 231,360; Crow, 208,657; Smith, 169,413; Riegel, 93,560.

Complexion of Legislature.

The next general assembly will be composed of 73 Republicans, 49 Democrats and one Progressive in the house of representatives; and 19 Republicans and 14 Democrats in the senate.

The complexion of the last assembly was:

House—87 Democrats, 33 Republicans and three Progressives.

Senate—26 Democrats and seven Republicans.

THE MARKETS

Wheat market closed Monday with cash and futures lower than Saturday's close. Cash was down ½ cent and futures were ¾ off.

Toledo market trading in wheat started off steady Monday. With no marked features in the early news, the market was a waiting one, traders looking for developments.

The big foreign demand, which was on last week, was looked to give the market a firm undertone at the beginning of trade this week. Foreign purchases of wheat in this country last week were reported at 10,000,000 bushels, which has only been exceeded one other week this season.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 9.	Close Nov. 7.
Wheat—				
Cash 1.16	1.16	1.15½	1.15½	1.16
Dec. 1.17⅝	1.17⅝	1.17⅛	1.17¼	1.17½
May 1.25½	1.25⅝	1.25	1.25⅛	1.25½
Corn—				
Cash, new.	....	....	71	
Cash, old..	....	....	78¾	78¾
Dec. 71⅞	71⅞	71	71	72
May 75⅛	75⅛	74½	74½	75⅝
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	51	51¼
Dec. 52¼	52⅝	51⅞	51⅞	52⅝
May 56⅜	56⅜	56	56	56½
Clover Seed—				
Cash 9.20	9.25	9.20	9.25	9.30
Dec. 9.30	9.35	9.30	9.35	9.40
Jan. 9.37½	9.42½	9.37½	9.42½	9.47½
Feb. 9.45	9.50	9.45	9.50	9.55
March ...9.50	9.55	9.50	9.55	9.60
Rye—				
No. 2....	....	....	1.02	....
Alsike—				
Cash	....	....	8.60	8.65
Dec.	....	....	8.70	8.75
March ...8.95	8.95	8.95	8.90	8.95
Timothy—				
Prime ...2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Dec. 2.52½	2.52½	2.52½	2.52½	2.52½
March ...2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
Dec. 1.17⅝	1.17⅞	1.16⅜	1.17	1.17⅝
May 1.24½	1.24⅝	1.23½	1.23⅞	1.24¼
Corn—				
Dec. 70½	70⅝	69⅜	69⅝	70½
May 73⅜	73⅜	72⅜	72⅝	73¼
Oats—				
Dec. 50½	50⅝	49⅞	50	50½
May 54⅜	54½	53⅞	53⅞	54⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Jan. 19.52	19.55	19.50	19.50	19.60
May 19.90	19.90	19.80	19.85	19.92
Lard—				
Jan. 10.40	10.42	10.35	10.40	10.40
May 10.55	10.60	10.52	10.60	10.60
Ribs—				
Jan. 10.42	10.42	10.32	10.35	10.40

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	1.15⅛	1.14⅝
May	....	....	1.21	1.20⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Dec. 1.16⅛	....	....	1.16⅝	1.16⅛
May 1.21⅜	....	....	1.22⅛	1.21⅜

New York Produce.

New York, Nov. 9.—Flour was quiet but firm. Wheat futures without transactions. Pork unsettled; mess, $20.50@21.00; family, $24.00@26.00; short clears, $21.50@23.00. Beef firm; mess, $21.00@23.00; family, $24.00@25.00. Lard unsettled; middle west, $11.70@11.80. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 50@60c. Hay firm; prime, $1.10; No. 1, $1.05@1.07½; No. 2, 95c@$1.00; No. 3, 90@95c; shipping, 70@80c. Hides quiet; Bogota, 26@27c; Central America, 27c. Leather firm; hemlock, firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 30@31c. Sugar—Raw firm; molasses, 3.36c; centrifugal, 4.01c; refined steady; cut loaf, 5.90c; crushed, 5.80c; mould A, 5.45c; cubes, 5.25c; XXXX powdered, 5.15c; powdered, 5.10c; fine granulated, 5.00c; diamond A, 5.00c; confectioners' A, 4.90c; No. 1, 4.75c.

Butter, very firm; receipts, 4,741 tubs; creamery, extras, (92 score) 35½c; creamery (higher scoring) 36c; firsts, 30½@34½c; seconds, 26@29½c; process, extras, 25@26c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21½@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21c. Cheese, steady; receipts, 1,023 boxes; state, whole milk, fresh, colored, specials, 15@15¼c; do. white, 15¼c; do. colored, average fancy, 14½@14⅝c; do. white, 14⅜@15c; skims, 8@13½c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 5,297 cases; fresh gathered, extra fine, 38@40c; extra firsts, 36@37c; firsts, 32@35c; seconds, 27@31c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, 55c; do. gathered whites 33@52c; do. gathered browns and mixed colors, 30@40c; do. hennery browns, 40@42c. Dressed poultry, firm but quiet; western roasting chickens, 14½@17c; fowls, 12@17½c; turkeys, 17@22c.

Live poultry, firm; western chickens, 16¼@14c; fowls, 14@15½c; turkeys, 18c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Butter, steady; creamery, 24@32½c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 5,528 cases; at mark, cases included, 18@27c; ordinary firsts, 25@26c; firsts, 27@28c. Potatoes, steady; receipts, 75 cars; Dakota, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin white, 30@43c; Dakota and Wisconsin red, 30@43c. Poultry—Alive, unsettled; springs, 13c; fowls, 11½@13c; turkeys, 18c.

ANARCHISTS FIGHT POLICE

Berkman and "Helen of Troy" Arrested in N. Y.

New York, Nov. 9.—After a fight, which gradually grew into the proportions of a riot, Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, and four of his followers were arrested early today at 214 West Ninth street. The other prisoners were Helen Goldblatt, known to the police as "Helen of Troy," her sister, Lillian Goldblatt; William Shappoff, and Abraham Blecker.

The clash started in front of the west Ninth street building when a policeman who had been sent to that vicinity to quell a disturbance, ordered Berkman and his friends, who had all been banqueting together, to make less noise. The policeman was surrounded and Helen of Troy started things. The policeman, seeing how things were going, rapped for aid. In the meanwhile, residents of the neighborhood had been telephoning in riot calls to various police stations and policemen were running up from several different directions.

Berkman and his four companions were finally singled out as the leaders of the fight and were taken to the Essex Market court. Twenty-five other followers of the anarchist leader, crowded into the courtroom, and for a time, it looked as though the battle would be reopened there.

"This country certainly has Russia beat when a man cannot go to a banquet with his friends without getting arrested for it," said Berkman.

Helen of Troy said she thought it was worse than Russia, too.

SISTER HEARS GEN. VON KLUCK DIES

Special to The Blade.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 6.—Mrs. Michael Undon, of Duluth, a sister of General Von Kluck, of the German army, has received a letter from the family stating that the general is dead of wounds.

ASTHMA

Difficult breathing, choking spells, etc., relieved instantly. Chronic cases cured permanently. Send for a **Free Sample Treatment.** Write Now. **The Remedy Company, 6 Park Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.**

DIABETES

Physicians Using New Remedy With Great Success.

50c Package Free.

Diabetes no longer need be a terror to those who have become afflicted with this dread disease.

As the result of extensive experiments, physicians announce that a simple herb, growing wild in Mexico, long known for its high medical value, has the merits of reducing specific gravity and sugar in Diabetes, besides restoring vigor and building up the system.

This harmless vegetable remedy should relieve the patient of his worst symptoms, in the most aggravated case, in a short time. To prove it, we will mail 50c package for 10c to help pay distribution costs, also free booklet of special value to the diabetic, containing latest diet list and table of food values, giving percentage of starch and sugar (carbohydrates) in 250 different foods. Diabetol is always sold under guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

Tell your afflicted friends of this offer and send 10c today for a full sized 50c package. AMES CHEMICAL CO., Box 195-L, Whitney Point, N. Y.

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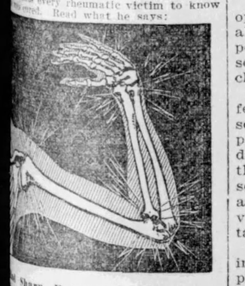

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French President Goes on War Field

Paris, Nov. 5.—President Poincare is getting first hand information as to how France is conducting the war. First he went to Audreichy, south of Quesnoy en Santerre, where he watched the attack of the French troops as well as the action of the three-inch guns and the heavy artillery.

Then he saw how the armies were operating from the Lys to the Oise. He also inquired as to the sanitary and postal services, the provisioning of the soldiers, the distribution of warm clothing, etc.

The president took occasion to confer a number of military medals. A severely wounded French soldier, supported by two comrades, received the decoration of the legion of honor and the accolade from the president. The soldier was overcome with emotion and cried "Long live France" in a voice that profoundly moved the spectators at the scene.

Afterwards the president descended into a coal mine at Bruay and expressed his felicitations and sympathy for the comrades of the miners who are fighting for France.

Russians Sink Turk and German Vessels

Petrograd, Nov. 6.—The Russian admiralty announced today that ten Turkish and German vessels carrying coal for the Ottoman navy had been sunk in the Black sea off the northern coast of Asiatic Turkey by Russian warships. The war office at the same time issued a statement declaring that the Russian troops of Transcaucasia, continuing their advance into Turkish territory, were approaching Erzerum, the principal city of Turkish Armenia.

The advance of the Russians toward Erzerum is being led by the Cossacks, who are clearing the country of the Turkish troops to permit the advance of infantry and artillery. To capture Erzerum, it will be necessary to bring up heavy guns, as the city is defended by modern fortifications.

BEWARE OF MOVING DAY---LEADS TO IMMORALITY SAYS EXPERT

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 6.—Moving day was depicted as one of the greatest foes of modern society and one of the cardinal reasons for divorce and vice by John B. Hammond, of Des Moines, Iowa, in an address before the International Purity Congress here today.

"The re-establishment of the American home is the only remedy for the social evil and the only hope of Democracy," he said. "The constant shifting of families from one section to another prohibits the long acquaintance among young people through proper partners can be selected.

"Young people are thrown into contact with strangers; become bold and practice deceptions. As the result marriage is frequently contracted on deceptions and leads to the divorce courts and, too often, to immorality."

Seventy Per Cent Tenants

Mr. Hammond asserted "the constant diminution of home ownership among our people and the destruction of the privacy of the family life is the greatest menace threatening our free institutions."

"About 70 per cent of our people are actual tenants and dependent on speculators for the roofs which shelter them," he continued. "Girls born and reared in tenements are easy marks for white slavers, and not infrequently a widowed mother, ground down by the tenantry system, is forced to sacrifice her virtue rather than her children.

"The restlessness of labor is due in a large measure to the lack of ownership of homes among our laboring men. With conditions as they are, workingmen are unable to own their homes. Go where you will, you will find the greatest degree of immorality and lawlessness where the homeless population is the greatest."

Homes Tax Free?

As a remedy Mr. Hammond said he would exempt the homestead from taxation; put the burden of taxes on incomes and constructive ownership of property and reestablish a maximum of rent in tenements based on assessed valuation and graded on sanitation and conveniences.

Rev. G. A. Woodside, of Brantford, Ont., said that the formation and preservation of the home was the greatest task because it embraced all others.

EMDEN IS DRIVEN ASHORE; BURNED

England's Worst Foe, German Cruiser Emden, Is Caught.

London, Nov. 10. — The German cruiser Emden, which has been preying on British ships ever since the war broke out and which recently sunk a Russian warship in the Straits settlement, has been destroyed by the Australian warship Sydney in the Bay of Bengal.

This information was officially given out here today by the admiralty through the government press bureau.

The Emden was forced ashore upon one of the Coco islands and burned.

The destruction of the Emden caused great rejoicing here and it is regarded as an important naval feat.

The Sydney, which was one of the 70 warships that were on the trail of the Emden, came upon the German cruiser early yesterday. The Emden tried to escape from the Australian warship, which was heavier than the German cruiser, but the Sydney proved too speedy.

The Sydney opened fire upon the German ship and the latter, being unable to outdistance her rival, stood by in the Coco island group and gave battle.

After a sharp fight, during which the Emden was badly damaged by the Sydney's shells, the Emden ran ashore.

The Emden had been set afire by fire shells and was burning briskly when she was beached.

The Sydney fired a few shells into the stranded German ship and then drew off. The Emden was completely destroyed and the loss of life on board was very heavy.

The casualties on the Sydney were three killed and 15 wounded.

Helped Emden's Crew.

"All the assistance possible was given to the survivors on the Emden," says the admiralty.

"The Emden had landed a force upon Coco island to destroy the wireless station and cut the cable. While engaged in those operations the Sydney came up."

The search for the Emden had covered many thousands of miles and was participated in by British, French, Russian, Japanese and Australian warships. The successful ship, Sydney, was commanded by Captain John T. Glosscop. This was the first time that a warship belonging to any British colonial possession has taken part in an engagement, and immediately after news of the destruction of the Emden was received Winston Churchill sent the following message to the commander of the Sydney and to the navy board of the commonwealth of Australia:

"Warmest congratulations on the brilliant entry of the Australian navy into the war. You have rendered signal service to the allied cause and to the peaceful commerce of the allied nations by the destruction of the Emden."

The most noteworthy exploit of the Emden was sailing into the harbor at Penan, disguised with a false funnel, was sinking the Russian cruiser Jemtichug and a British torpedo boat destroyer, under the guns of a British fort. She is said to have carried a Japanese flag at the time.

According to some reports reaching London, the captain and most of the crew of the Emden were saved.

CRUISER KOENIGSBERG IS BOTTLED UP BY BRITISH

London, Nov. 10.—The German cruiser Koenigsberg has been imprisoned by British ships off the coast of German East Africa and cannot escape, because of obstructions placed in the channel, it is officially announced by the government press bureau.

The following official statement was given out relative to the fate of the Koenigsberg at the same time that the destruction of the Emden was announced:

"The German cruiser Koenigsberg has been imprisoned near Mafia island, off German East Africa, by the sinking of colliers in the navigable part of the channel. The Koenigsberg is now unable to do further harm to our shipping."

Mafia island lies in the Indian ocean.

The admiralty announces that with the destruction of the Emden and the bottling up of the Koenigsberg, the Indian ocean and the Pacific have been cleared of German ships, except for the squadron off the South American coast.

New Pictures of Two Big Figures in War

General VON HEERINGEN

GEN. VON HOETZENDORF

General von Heeringen is one of the kaiser's best known commanders. He is head of one of the German armies in France. He was minister of war in 1909 and a representative in the German federated council. He was appointed commander of the Twenty-second division in 1903, and of the Second army corps in 1906.

General von Hoetzendorf, the chief of staff of the Austrian army, has held that position since 1906. He is 62 years old and has been in the Austrian army all his life, holding many important positions before he was raised to the head.

THREE AMERICANS ARE EXECUTED IN MEXICO

El Paso, Tex., November 9.—Two American cowboys named Bishop and Eccles, working or an American rancher, and an unidentified American negro, were murdered a few days ago near Temosachic, west of Chihuahua City, according to advices received here today.

CARRANZA MAY CHOOSE PEACE

Agrees to Accept Dictates of Convention With Some Reservations.

Washington, Nov. 10. — Dispatches from Cordoba to the constitutionalist agency here today, say Carranza, at a conference with Generals Obregon, Villareal, Hay and Benavides, agreed to recognize the actions of the Aguas Calientes convention with some reservations.

Mexico City, Nov. 10.—Another civil war in Mexico is imminent.

A general outbreak of hostilities between the armed forces of General Venustiano Carranza and General Francisco Villa is not unlikely.

First Chief Carranza is expected to attempt to retain his executive power with the federal army, and he has issued a proclamation to all his generals ordering them on active duty for service.

General Antonio Villareal, president of the Aguas Calientes peace convention and minister of communications in the cabinet, named by General Eulalio Guterrez, the provisional president chosen by the delegates to the Aguas Calientes conference, arrived early today from Cordoba.

Accompanied by General Alvaro Obregon, General A. Benavedes and General Hay, he had gone to Cordoba to inform General Carranza officially of the election of Eulalio Guterrez to the provisional presidency.

General Hay was asked as to the future outlook.

"We are going to try to do what we can," said he. "We can't do any more than that. Perhaps we are taking chances, but this is a time when every man has to do that. We took a hell of a chance before, but it was worth taking."

General Hay is a bluff soldier, who has spent the greater part of his life in the barracks and among rough soldiers, and his language is not always polite.

General Villareal predicted that the Aguas Calientes convention would be transferred to this city within the next few days.

Roque Estrada, private secretary to General Carranza, declares that all of Carranza's old commanders are with him. It is reported that Carranza has chosen General Candido Aguilar, the federal commander in the state of Vera Cruz, as his chief of staff.

If war breaks out, the first serious clash will probably occur near Queretaro, where General Pablo Gonzales is said to have 40,000 Carranzista troops together with supports of artillery and rapid-fire guns.

There are about 14,000 troops under arms in Mexico City.

NO USE TRYING TO FOOL YOUR WIFE ANY MORE

New York, Nov. 9.—Your wife can tell when you're lying by tenderly pressing your hand—with a deft finger on the wrist.

This discovery was revealed to New York yesterday by Dr. Louisa Burns, of the Still Research Institute, Chicago, in her lecture before the New York Osteopathic Society at the Park Avenue Hotel.

The pulse records the vagaries of a mendacious mind just as a dictagraph," she said. "A man may learn to lie with a straight face, but the human being has yet to be born who can lie with a steady blood pressure."

Dr. Burns didn't say anything about feminine falsifiers. The inference was that they could do it any way.

Brief Statements From the Capitals

PARIS—German attacks in considerable force south of Ypres have been repulsed. French forces make appreciable progress around Bixschoote and between Ypres and Armentieres. British troops also repulsed all German attacks.

LONDON—German cruiser Emden, which has been preying upon British commerce in the Orient, has been destroyed by Australian warship Sydney in Bay of Bengal. The Emden was forced ashore upon the Coco islands and blown up. The loss of life on the Emden was heavy.

PETROGRAD — Russians continue aggressive advance along entire battle line. Begin heavy attack on outer line of fortress of Cracow. Russians continue successful campaign against Turks in invasion of Armenia.

BORDEAUX — French troops have invaded German colony of Kamerun in South Africa and driven Germans from practically all territory lost by 1911 treaty.

TOKIO — Japanese and English troops formally take possession of Kiao-Chau.

CALLS EDUCATION TODAY'S BIG NEED

University Man Tells Purity Congress What Must Be Taught.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 7.—Education is the crying need of the hour in respect to the whole sex question, according to Prof. Thomas W. Galloway, of James Millikin University, Decatur, Ill., who spoke before the international purity congress here today. He said that education was the only preventive of unchastity, for which law, reform movements aginst prostitution, campaigns against social diseases and efforts to obtain living wages, were merely palliatives.

"And let me say that biological facts are only the starting point in this education," he said.

"It consists much more in building up standard ideals, purposes and appreciation of sex as a means of enriching life. Much of this will never be called sex instruction, but it is none the less so."

Steps toward the desired goal, Prof. Galloway asserted, were redemption of the idea of sex, the teaching of constructive aspects of sex rather than the perversions and pathology of it, the creation of a public sentiment, which would allow some experimentation and inevitable false steps and the training of teachers and parents.

E. K. Mohr, of New Buffalo, Mich., asserted that sex education was necessary. He urged purity teaching, which, though it has a bearing on the sex problem, may be given without consciousness on the part of the pupil.

A plea for closer companionship between parents and children was made by Dr. Elizabeth H. Muncie, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who said that most parents did not half appreciate the influence they have on their children.

Rev. Frank Henry Gaines, president of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga., placed the greatest responsibility for the regeneration of the human race on the shoulders of the women.

"Unquestionably in the cause and effect of the social evil, woman is the great sufferer, and she can do much to prevent it," he said.

"She can do much as a mother in instructing her daughter in social hygiene and in controlling the dress of her daughter.

"It is a wonder to me that mothers do not rise in rebellion against fashions that decree immodesty in dress. The theatre, the dance, all should come under the control of woman. Until women learn to take this responsibility, we will not succeed in preventing social evils."

SHOW GREAT GERMAN RETREAT

Poland Reports Disclose the Fact That Invaders Have Fallen Back.

Petrograd, via London, Nov. 5.—The new position of the German army front along the river Warthe, over 75 miles west of the Vistula river, which they reached at the time of the attempted attack on Warsaw, indicates the tremendous retreat of General Von Hindenberg's entire army in Poland during the past two weeks. This retreat is regarded as especially important, since such noted industrial centers as Lodz, Piotrkow, Radom and Kielce are recaptured by the Russians. The strategic point at Sandomir, which is at the junction of the San and Vistula rivers, has also been retaken.

There is particular elation over Russia's advance, since there now seems little possibility of the Germans regaining the lost territory, because of any improvement in the roads, the conditon of which was regarded as a large factor of the German failure. The improvement of the roads is more than counterbalanced by the enormous Russian reinforcements since received. While the population of that district a month ago were vacillating in their sympathies, all are now enthusiastically with the victor.

On the east Prussian frontier the Germans have met with no success in assuming the aggressive, and at some points the Russians have even crossed into German territory. In this region, however, the German retreat was not marked by serious losses. Some of the military experts here explain that the passing of the Germans from the offensive to the defensive is due to the reported withdrawal of seven army corps from Poland to the western theatre of war.

While the retreat of the Austrians operating in South Poland and Galicia is not so marked as the Germans, the official reports here indicate that they have moved perceptibly backwards. The suspended siege of Przemysl, which is much acclaimed by the Austrians, is explained by the Russians as due to the fear of exposing their army to the cholera epidemic prevalent there.

PRINTING PRESS MAN DIES

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Frederick Llellewyn Goss, inventor of the printing press which bears his name, died at his home here today. He was born in Wales in 1847.

CROP YIELD ABOVE AVERAGE

United States Report Shows Yield of 102.3 Per Cent.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Yield of all crops in the United States in 1914 was 102.3 per cent., or 2.3 per cent. above the average, according to statistics announced today by the department of agriculture.

The average of yields by states follows: Maine, 118.4; New Hampshire, 113.8; Vermont, 102.7; Massachusetts, 116.3; Rhode Island, 113.4; Connecticut, 111.7; New York, 110.7; New Jersey, 104.9; Pennsylvania, 105.5; Delaware, 109.3; Maryland, 112.9; Virginia, 89.9; West Virginia, 94.7; North Carolina, 108.1; South Carolina, 103.7; Georgia, 111.2; Florida, 112.0; Ohio, 100.1; Indiana, 92.7; Illinois, 85.3, Michigan, 111.4; Wisconsin, 106.3; Minnesota, 94.7; Iowa, 104.9; Missouri, 84.6; North Dakota, 99.2; South Dakota, 93.6; Nebraska, 102.9; Kansas, 124.2; Kentucky, 101.9 Tennessee, 98.5; Alabama, 110.1; Mississippi, 103.1; Louisiana, 103.7; Texas, 103.7; Oklahoma, 105.6; Arkansas, 96.9; Montana, 90.2; Wyoming, 97.9; Colorado, 106.6; New Mexico, 110.0; Arizona, 97.9; Utah, 100.2; Nevada, 118.6; Idaho, 95.4; Washington, 101.4; Oregon, 95.0; California, 109.9.

FEEL WAR'S BITE IN COPENHAGEN

People Suffer From Hard Times in Capital of Denmark.

Copenhagen, Nov. 9.—The diplomatic set here are at sixes and sevens. One half of the members cannot speak to the other half. This is the odd social condition in Copenhagen produced by the war. If an entertainment is given the guests must be neutral and "triple entente" or neutral and "triple alliance," or all neutral. Diplomatic entertainments have been practically abandoned because those given by the representatives of neutral states must be duplicated in order to meet all social obligations.

Theatres and amusement places have been struck by hard times. The people have not the patience to spend several hours on the drama and most of them cannot afford it. Even the royal opera, which receives support from the government, is receiving scant patronage. The artists share in receipts. As proof of their meagreness is the fact that one of the most popular feminine singers a few nights ago drew only four cents as her part of the night's income.

One of the oddities of the situation is that Danish people who read English are coming to know the American newspapers as intimately as they do the London journals. For some time after the war began English papers were unseen here. When they did come they were largely discounted by the fact that American papers of the same date had preceded them. Just now the London papers are arriving several times a week, but often eight or ten days old.

Not since Dr. Cook arrived here, claiming the north pole, has Copenhagen housed so many foreign journalists. At the outbreak of the war this neutral capital was invaded as a probable important news center, but its value was surely much exaggerated. However, a small army of journalists are bravely holding out. Most of the men say they have instructions to stay here as long as the war lasts. From Germany and England there are many, but the greatest number are from Russia. Several prominent Russian papers have kept editorial staffs here. The work of the correspondents is much handicapped because telegraphic transmission has overtaxed the postoffice.

Many persons who call themselves journalists are suspected of being spies. Two big Russian papers, who have correspondents here, recently received reports which they later learned were false. In one case the trick was detected too late and the erroneous and damaging report was quoted throughout the entire Russian press. It is not known who was guilty of the trick.

The scarcity of gasoline has brought about an unusual situation, and many care are idle. Owners in sore straits, both for transportation and for a way to keep their chauffeurs busy, hit upon the idea of using bicycles. The chauffeur keeps two bicycles in the garage and is supposed to be in readiness at his master's call and to accompany him about town on these machines.

1,000 FIGHT FOREST FIRE

Try to Check Flames Which Have Covered 250 Square Miles.

Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 6.—Forest fire covering territory 25 miles long by 10 miles wide, sweeping in a northwesterly direction toward New Gretna, 30 miles upshore from Atlantic City, has done much damage. Twenty small houses were destroyed at Old Washington, Quaker Bridge, Harrisville and Jenkins, together with cranberry bogs, crops, stock and timber.

A thousand men, led by fire wardens, are fighting the fire by back firing and digging trenches.

Motorists arriving here tell of running a gantlet of flames.

The fire started at Quaker Bridge, probably from a match carelessly thrown by a deer gunner.

FRIEDMANN 'CURE' GETS FINAL BLOW

U. S. Public Health Service Makes It the Subject of Report.

The "cure" for tuberculosis which aroused such a sensation in this country when Dr. F. F. Friedmann, the Berlin physician, came here in the spring of 1913, has just been made the subject of a report by the United States public health service.

This remedy was so widely heralded by sensational newspaper notice that it seems safe to say that there could hardly be a person of adult years in the country who did not hear something about it, or a victim of tuberculosis who did not experience a thrill of hope of speedy and complete cure. The report naturally does not deal with the pitiful and sordid details of the scenes ensuing upon Dr. Friedmann's advent, of the crowds of invalids, many of them penniless, battling for a chance to take the treatment, of the greedy exploitation of hopeless cases who happened to have money, and the turning away of those who did not. The report details merely the medical observations made on certain patients, the laboratory studies on the culture used by Dr. Friedmann, and refers to the moral peculiarities of the doctor only sufficiently to make it clear that it was his own fault that the investigation was not continued longer and upon a greater number of suitable cases.

It is pointed out that the manner in which Dr. Friedmann presented his claims before the Berlin Medical Society made them paramount to a contention that he had discovered at last the sovereign cure for tuberculosis in all its forms, provided of course that the disease had not already progressed beyond all hope of recovery. These claims the report takes up in detail and then draws the deadly parallel between them and the results of the application of the treatment to patients under the observation of the Service doctors. Whereas the claims are based on cases which always seem to get well, or at least to show phenomenal improvement, after one or two injections, the cases which reacted in this manner among the test series were conspicuously few. The report does not commit itself as to whether the improvement noted in these few cases was due to the treatment, or to the stimulus of a great hope, or to unassignable causes which work improvement in some cases of every large series; but it does point out distinctly that if any one prefers the first explanation he must in justice attribute also to the treatment the very distinct and unusual deterioration in the condition of certain other patients which progressed in some of them to a speedy death. Aside from these more serious cases it was shown that about one-fourth of all the cases receiving the treatment developed running sores or abcesses at the place where they were injected, a happening which Dr. Friedmann had admitted to be unfavorable to a cure, but which he claimed to have completely overcome by his method of injecting the material into the veins.

A long series of experiments with the bacteria used by Friedmann is reported, which show that the germ is different from the varieties of tubercle bacilli commonly known at the present time, and that far from making small animals more resistant to tubercular infection, it made the majority of those inoculated more susceptible. The report is therefore in line with other reports coming from scientific sources here and abroad, which have refuted Dr. Friedmann's claims to the discovery of a specific cure for tuberculosis.

CLARK ANALYZES PARTY'S DEFEAT

Speaker Blames Long Session of Congress for Most of the Trouble.

Bowling Green, Mo., Nov. 5.—The unprecedented length of the present congress is declared the chief cause of the Republican landslide in the congressional contests of yesterday's election by Champ Clark, speaker of the house of representatives, at his home here. He gave six other reasons for the Republican victories and concluded with the prediction that the Democratic party would put all its platform promises on the statute books, that business would flourish in 1916 and that "our Republican brethren are crowing too soon."

"The causes which led to Republican gains are not difficult to discover," he said. "First, this session of congress, the longest in the history of the republic, practically precluded sitting members from making any canvass, thereby placing them at an immense disadvantage. Since the Democrats had twice as many members as the Republicans the effect was twice as bad for the Democrats.

"Of course, swivel-chair statesmen will pooh-pooh that statement. But men who have borne the heat and burden of campaigns know full well that personal contact with voters is the best method of electioneering in the world. The man who was at home had a vast advantage over his opponent, who maintained his post to transact public business.

"Second, I place the fact that the war revenue bill forced on us by the European war had been passed only a few days and was grossly misrepresented, with too little time for explanation and justification.

"Third, the Progressives went back to the regulars to a very large extent.

"Fourth, overconfidence of Democrats.

"Fifth, stoppage of business in many lines by reason of the war and the loss of employment by hundreds of thousands of persons for the same reason.

"Sixth, in Illinois and Missouri the drouth hurt us; many people still charge bad things to whatever party is in power.

"Seventh, disgruntlement and shouting about patronage jolted us considerably.

"Finally, there is little significance in the results. The fact that with these handicaps we held both house and senate by good working majorities is most encouraging."

Norway has 144 tree-planting societies. The first was founded in 1900, and since then 26,000,000 trees have been planted.

SOFT COAL TRUST DISSOLVED BY U.S.

Declared to Be Most Sweeping Victory Under Sherman Law.

Cincinnati, Nov. 7.—Stock in several eastern Ohio and West Virginia coal companies, valued at $3,750,000, passed into the hands of John S. Jones, a coal operator of Chicago, Ill., today, as a result of an entry made by United States District Judges Warrington, Knappen and Denison, in the suit brought by the government against the New York Central and Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Companies, their subsidiary lines, and various coal companies controlled by them.

The case was brought by the government under the Sherman anti-trust law, and the federal officials declare it to be the most sweeping victory that has ever been accomplished under the act. In legal annals the case is known as the "Eastern Ohio and West Virginia bituminous coal trust case."

Attorneys for both the railroads and the government appeared before the court today with an agreement that the properties of the railroads be disintegrated and ownership dissolved. The entry was made, the price fixed at $3,750,000, and a short time later Jones appeared in court and took over the stock.

ARIZONA ELECTS FIRST WOMAN STATE SENATOR

Prescott, Ariz., Nov. 7.—Mrs. Frances Munda, Democrat, of Yavapai county, will be Arizona's first woman state senator. In Tuesday's election she led the entire Democratic ticket, defeating her Republican opponent by at least 600 votes.

INJUNCTION PREVENTS STRIKE

St. Louis, Nov. 9.—Three railway brotherhoods were restrained by the circuit court today from calling a strike on the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) railway.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close day morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5; send for free booklet; tells how. Heacock, Lockport, N.Y.

Motormen, conductors, interurban; earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 797, Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Man to give away premiums to advertise Rogers 20-year silverware; $52 monthly, also commission. A. A. Cline, Advertising Manager, 611 Rogers Bldg., Philadelphia.

Men to qualify for motormen, conductors, city and interurban; $70-$100 monthly; state age; experience unnecessary. Railway Service Bureau, International Bldg., St. Louis.

HELP WANTED.

Song Writers—We want ballads, instrumental numbers, patriotic, novelty and love songs for immediate publication. Submit words only or with music complete, or write for our valuable free booklet setting forth the fairest, most liberal proposition offered. Established 1897. Many successes. Have paid writers thousands in royalties; protection guaranteed. JOHN T. HALL, 37 Columbus Circle, New York City.

Detective—Varied and interesting work; big pay; study our course. Write to Walter J. Burns Corresponding School, Inc., Detective Training School, Burns Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

$25 weekly collecting all kinds names and addresses. No canvassing. Send stamp. Superba Co., W57, Baltimore, Md.

Thousands of government life jobs now open to men and women over 18; $65 to $150 month; 2,000 appointments every month. Common education sufficient. Full unnecessary. Write immediately for directions, showing how to get position. Franklin Institute, Dept. N-31, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Corn, Oats, Clover Lands. Sure crops, fine climate. Cash or terms. Free map. Circulars. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Ark.

PERSONAL.

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30 SHIPS WORTH $4,000,000 DESTROYED BY THE EMDEN

The Emden has contributed to the history of the war one of its most remarkable chapters. For sheer audacity and success it has few parallels—certainly none since the Alabama, the famous old confederate warship, was roaming the seas. Thirty or more ships, mostly British, have been sunk, and one has been captured by the German cruiser.

Since early in August the Emden has been at work. Most of the time she was preying on British shipping in the Indian ocean, but late last month she suddenly appeared at Penang, on Malacca straits. It was here that the Emden performed her most daring feat. A fourth smokestack was rigged on her deck and a Japanese flag run up. Thus disguised, she steamed boldly into the harbor, passing unchallenged under the British guns of the fort, and fired torpedoes which sank the Russian cruiser Jemtchug and a French destroyer. Then she took to her heels and escaped unscathed through the straits.

Speed Her Greatest Asset.

The vessels destroyed by the Emden had a total value of about $4,000,000, exclusive of their cargoes. The Emden's largest guns are only 4.1 inch. Of these she had 10. Her speed of 24.5 knots was her greatest asset, as she was able to run down merchant ships with ease and then escape from larger but slower vessels that pursued her. British, Russian, French and Japanese warships in the east had been attempting for weeks to put an end to her career.

It has been more or less of a mystery to naval men how the Emden has been able to keep at sea month after month without running short of coal and supplies. It is assumed, however, that she has obtained sufficient food and fuel to meet her needs from captured ships. In at least one instance this is known to have been done. The captain of the British steamer Exford, captured by the Emden in the Indian ocean, reported to his owners that the commander of the Emden said that before he sank the Exford he intended to take on board his cruiser the 7,000 tons of steam coal with which the Exford was laden.

First Reported on August 6.

The first report of the activity of the Emden was received August 6, when she was said to have been sunk in action with the Russian cruiser Askold off Weihaiwei. This was contradicted a few days later, when word was received that the Emden had sunk the steamer City of Winchester on August 5, and, steaming into the bay of Bengal five days later, had sent two more British vessels to the bottom. Within three days she had sunk four vessels there. She was accompanied by the Hamburg-American steamer Markomannia as a collier. The Markomannia was sunk on October 16 off Sumatra by a British cruiser.

Leaving the Bay of Bengal the Emden sank three British steamers in the Indian ocean on September 14. On September 22 she apepared off Madras and shelled the city, extinguishing her lights and disappearing when the forts replied. Then she renewed her activity in the vicinity of Rangoon, where more British vessels fell prey to her. Again she disappearel and was not heard from until she turned up at Penang. The captain of the steamer Parom put into Sydney, N. S. W., yesterday and reported that, after the success of the Emden at Penang, she was overtaken by a British cruiser, but being a faster ship, was able to escape. Two store ships accompanying her were left behind and the British cruiser captured one and sank the other.

See What Emden Did Before She Was Caught

Since the beginning of the war the Emden had captured or sunk the following vessels:

Steamship Indust, 2,110 tons.
Steamship Lovat, 3,376 tons.
Steamship Killin, 2,257 tons.
Steamship Diplomat, 4,873 tons.
Steamship Trabbock, 2,539 tons.
Steamship Krabinga, 2,925 tons.
Steamship Craftsman, 4,030 tons.
Steamship Clan Matheson, 3,063 tons.
Two ships, names unreported.
Steamship Tumeric, tonnage not given.
Steamship Kink Lud, 2,344 tons.
Steamship Riberia, 2,440 tons.
Steamship Foyle, 2,690 tons.
Collier Bursk, 3,244 tons.
Steamship Chilkana, 2,824 tons.
Steamship Troilus, 4,806 tons.
Steamship Benohr, 3,110 tons.
Steamship Exford, 2,804 tons.
Dredger Ponrabble.
Steamship Kamigaski Maru, 138 tons.

And the Russian cruiser Jemtchug, 3,120 tons, and the French destroyer Loulinet, 600 tons.

GOVERNMENT PREDICTS A GENERAL INCREASE IN CROP YIELD NEXT YEAR

Washington, Nov. 9.—Yields of the important crops today were estimated as follows by the crop reporting board, department of agriculture:

Corn—Yield per acre, 1914, 25.8 bushels; last year, 23.1 bushels. Total production, 2,705,692,000 bushels; last year, 2,446,988,000 bushels. Quality, 1914, 86.1; last year, 82.2. Price, November 1, 69.7 cents; last year, 70.7 cents per bushel.

Wheat—Yield per acre, 16.7 bushels; last year, 15.2. Total production (preliminary estimate), 891,950,000 bushels; last year, 763,380,000. Quality this year, 89.7; last year, 93.2. Price, November 1, 96.2 cents; last year, 77.0 cents.

Oats—Yield per acre, 29.7 bushels; last year, 29.2 Total production, 1,439,741,000 bushels; last year, 1,121,768,000. Quality, this year, 86.5; last year, 89.1. Price, November 1, 42.5 cents; last year, 37.9 cents.

Barley—Yield per acre, 26.1 bushels; last year, 23.81. Total production, 196,568,000 bushels; last year, 178,189,000 bushels. Quality, this year, 87.0; last year, 86.4. Price, November 1, 51.3 cents; last year, 54.7 cents.

Rye—Yield per acre, 16.8 bushels; last year, 16.2. Total production, 42,664,000 bushels; last year, 41,381,000 bushels. Quality this year, 94.0; last year, 94.0. Price, November 1, 80.6 cents; last year, 63.2 cents.

The percentage of the 1913 corn crop on farms November 1, 1914, was estimated at 3.3 per cent; 80,609,000 bushels, against 4.4 per cent, 137,972,000 bushels of the 1912 crop on farms November 1, 1913.

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